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No. 1700.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The THIRTIETH MEETING will be held at OXFORD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1860, under the Presidency of The LORD WROTESLEY, M.A. V.P.R.S. F.R.S. The Reception Room will be at the Divinity School. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S. Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to George Rolleston, M.D. F.R.S. Lecturer in Anatomy in the University of Oxford; H. J. S. Smith, Esq., M.A. F.C.S. Balliol College; George Griffith, Esq., M.A. F.C.S. Jesus College; Local Secretaries, Oxford. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer. 6, Queen-street-place, Under Thames-street, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Office of MASTER of the LOWER SIXTH CLASS, and the Office of MASTER of the LOWER FIFTH CLASS, in the Classical Division of the School, are now VACANT, and the Council are ready to receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for either of these appointments. For particulars, apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, this Season, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 30th; and of the AMERICAN PLANTS, on a day in June to be advertised. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society, price 5s; or on the days of Exhibition, 7s. The Gates open at Two o'clock.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—All Lovers of Early Italian Art are invited to inspect the reduced Water-colour Copies from Francesco B. GOZZOLI, PINTURICCHIO, FRANCESCA, FILIPPINO LIPPI, &c., at the Society's Rooms. Prospectuses of a plan for the separate publication of each subject may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. F. MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec. 94, Old Bond-street, W.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General Assembly of the Academicians, held on Thursday, the 24th inst., AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD EGQ, Esq., was elected a ROYAL ACADEMICIAN, in the room of the late Sir W. G. B. and SYDNEY SMIRKE, Esq., was elected PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATIONS IN MANCHESTER. A Matriculation Examination will be held in Manchester in July next, simultaneously with the Examination in London, on the same Days, and at the same Hours. The Examination will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of July next, and continue during the four days following, in the Hall of Owens College, Manchester.

Further details may be learnt from the University Calendar, or at the Office of Owens College, where information will be given by Professor Greenwood, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. Medical Students will observe that the Matriculation Examination not only qualifies for their commencing their Professional Studies (according to the requirements of the General Council of Medical Education), but is a necessary condition to subsequent Candidatures for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Science.

Arrangements may be made for Local Examinations for the Degrees of B.A. and B.S. in July next, should the number of Persons desirous of availing themselves of such be sufficient to justify the expense. Persons desiring are requested to send in their names and addresses to the undersigned, or to Professor Greenwood, at Owens College, not later than the 8th of June next.

JOHN P. ASTON, Honorary Secretary to the Committee for Promoting the Examinations in Manchester. St. James's Chambers, Manchester.

FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION,

11, Waterloo-place, S.W.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Executive Committee invite the Patrons and Promoters of this Association, and the Public generally, to a Meeting which will be held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, the 1st of May, 1860.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair precisely at Three o'clock. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, Lord Radstock, R.A. Stanley, Esq., M.P., the City Chamberlain, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, are expected to attend and address the Meeting.

E. T. WAKEFIELD, Hon. Secretary. WILLIAM BRAMSTON, Secretary.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—WARD & LOCK, having PURCHASED the ENTIRE STOCK of the First Series, are enabled to offer Complete Sets for 42. 10s. Odd Volumes to Perfect Sets, 6s. each; Back Numbers on application. Orders for Volumes should be sent in immediately. London: 125, Fleet-street.

THE WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SIXTH EXHIBITION.—August, 1860.

WORKS of ART intended for this Exhibition must be addressed to the SECRETARY, and delivered at the Society's Rooms, in Pierpoint-street, Worcester, or to Mr. JOHN GILES, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, London, ON or BEFORE the 8th of AUGUST NEXT. Further particulars, and a copy of the Notice to Artists, may be obtained on application to R. BAYLIS, Secretary.

7, Thytting, Worcester, May 9, 1860.

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The Half-Yearly EXAMINATIONS for CERTIFICATES in Languages and other subjects will begin on MONDAY, June 25th. Names of Candidates will be received up to June 9th. Further particulars will be found in the printed Prospectus, which may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

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THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Head-Master of Mill Hill School, on retiring from that Office at Midsummer, intends to receive PUPILS. Further particulars on application.—MILL HILL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, N.W.

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FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.

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TUITION.—HACKNEY, CLAPTON, and STAMFORD HILL.—A CAMBRIDGE M.A., experienced in Tuition, wishes to meet with a few YOUNG BOYS to join a Class in which the public school course of study is adopted.—Address X. Y. Z., Post-Office, Lower Clapton, N.E.

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NORTH LONDON

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

A PUBLIC DINNER, at which the Right Hon. LORD
BROUGHAM has kindly consented to preside, will be held, in
Aid of the Funds of this Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th
of June, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street.

Lord Brougham has now for upwards of twenty-five years been
the President of the Hospital; and the Committee deem it most
desirable that on this occasion its Friends should make a
strenuous effort to afford his Lordship that support in the Chair
to which his distinguished character and the interest which he
has so long manifested in the Hospital entitle him.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have consented to be
Stewards on the occasion:—

His Grace the Duke of Bedford,
K.G.
The Right Hon. the Earl of
Carlisle, K.G.
The Right Hon. Lord Granville.
The Right Hon. Lord Ebury.
The Right Hon. Lord John
Russell, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley,
M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Over-
stone.
The Right Hon. Lord Delmer.
The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers,
M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Lushington,
Judge of the Admiralty.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward
Ryan.
The Hon. George Denman, M.P.
The Hon. Richard Denman.
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Professor Ericsson.

The Committee earnestly beg the support of the Public on the
occasion, and respectfully submit for the consideration of the
Benevolent, the following statement of the grounds on which
their co-operation is solicited:—

At an annual expense of 5,000l. the most skilful treatment and
careful nursing are provided for the Sick of the densely-populous
Districts adjacent to the Hospital, increased, until, at the end of
the Kingdom in cases of difficulty. During the 28 years that the
Hospital has been open, 31,185 In-Patients, 330,338 Out-Patients,
11,532 Lying-in Women, and in the last 19 years of the term
8,838 Ophthalmic Patients, have experienced the Benefits of this
Charity.

A special Ward and a special Out-door Department for Diseases
of the Skin have been lately established.

In consequence of the excess of Expenditure over Receipts, the
Debt of the Hospital has steadily increased, until, at the end of
the financial year in October last, it amounted to 5,300l., of which
3,000l. was due on loan, paying interest, and 2,300l. were out-
standing trade accounts.

It is now Two Years since a Dinner in aid of the Hospital was
held. In the mean time, the Committee have been obliged, most
unwillingly, to apply, in defraying a considerable portion of the
necessary annual expenses, Funds which would otherwise have
been invested as part of the permanent resources of the Hospital.

They now address themselves to the public, and urgently
entreat assistance in their exertions to obtain the means, in the
first place, of supporting the Hospital in all its efficiency during
the current year, and in the second of discharging at least a
portion of its floating debt. They beg leave to call to mind that
the object of their Institution is to relieve the distresses of the
poor in the mode most free from abuse or question, and that the
utmost economy is practised in its management.

A Clergyman of the Church of England officiates as Chaplain,
but every Patient is allowed to have the advice of a Minister of
his own persuasion.

All destitute persons are admissible. Although Subscribers are
entitled to certain privileges of recommendation, the Hospital is
practically a Free Hospital. Clergymen and Ministers of the
surrounding parishes are invited to send patients.

The building is capable of containing 200 beds, but for want of
funds the Committee are obliged to limit the number of In-
patients at any one time to 120.
(By order) J. W. GOODLIFE, Clerk to the Committee.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the following
bankers: Messrs. Conits & Co., 29, Strand; the South and
Westminster Bank, Lombard Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co.,
Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., Lombard-street;
also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., 19,
Portland-place; by the members of the Committee, by the Clerk
to the Committee, at the Hospital; and by the Collector, Mr. C.
Buck, Napier Villas, Camberwell-road.
May 3, 1860.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The COMMITTEE have received from J. PEMBERTON
HEYWOOD, Esq., who is prevented from attending the Dinner,
but takes much interest in the Hospital, and is desirous that
Lord Brougham should be well supported, a promise of the
munificent Donation of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS. They
are encouraged by this generous Gift, and by the urgent Needs
of the Hospital, to hope that the Liberality of the Public on this
occasion will enable them to clear off the Debt of upwards of
FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, and thereby secure the resources,
and threaten to impair the efficiency of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,
May 3, 1860. J. W. GOODLIFE, Clerk.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
26, OXFORD-STREET, W.
Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being
employed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
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announce that he has been appointed AGENT for the SALE
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The Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy. By his Son, Martin Archer Shee, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

Of princely, not to say royal, Irish blood, the late President could, of course, reckon his descent backwards to the O'Shees of Kerry and Tipperary, who were land-endowed long before the time of Strongbow. In the middle of the fourteenth century the O'Shees relieved themselves of the O before their name. In the sixteenth century one branch settled in Kilkenny; in the church of the town of that name many memorials of the race exist. One of these memorials, we are told, is to Elias Shee, of Clanmore, celebrated by Hollinshed as "a gentleman of a passing wit, a pleasant, conceited companion, full of mirth without guile,"—from whom in direct descent come the President and his biographer. Migrating to Mayo, and settling themselves near Castlebar, they were gentry early in the eighteenth century. Martin, son of George Shee, of the last-named town, was father of Sir Martin, and engaged, not very successfully, in commerce in Dublin. We are not told what kind of commerce. Stricken blind, through cupping, he yet married, late in life, Mary Archer (a Roman Catholic like himself), of the family of the Archers of Riverstown, Meath. The second of two surviving sons, Martin, our subject, lost his mother when barely two years of age,—was delicate in infancy,—showed a strong propensity to drawing and imitative art of all kinds,—of which his son relates an amusing instance, which presents Sir Martin in a somewhat antithetical position to that occupied by him at Royal Academy solemnities, when the *chapeau bras*, chain, and medal of office were paraded before the congregated students. One day in early youth, "having been sought for in vain through all his accustomed haunts, he was at length discovered in a remote garret, diligently striving to stand and balance himself on a rope, the ends of which he had, with some ingenuity, secured to two pieces of furniture at opposite corners of the apartment. It appeared that, a day or two previously, he had for the first time witnessed some dancing on the tight-rope at a neighbouring fair; and his admiration of the performance had immediately suggested and actively developed an earnest desire to emulate the agile exploits of the itinerant funambulist."

This is hardly to be taken as a favourable specimen of the author's style, which indeed is overloaded with words, and at times not a little tedious. His natural feelings have made him a little unmerciful in relating childish "instances" of his hero. Martin Archer Shee became a pupil in the excellent drawing schools of the Royal Dublin Society, an academy that has produced more than one distinguished artist, under Mr. Robert Lucius West, whose earnest testimony to his talents decided his fate as a student of Art.

It was a fine augury for the spirit of the student that, having become temporarily dependent upon an aunt, and she lying under the censure of her husband for excessive regard for him, on accidentally overhearing a dispute referring to himself, he immediately left the house, almost penniless. This bold attempt brought him fortune; and, although his first commission was not more important than to re-paint the numerals on a clock-dial, he soon, by the help of the late-quitted friends, reconciled, but firm not to return to them, obtained

full employment as a draughtsman of portraits in crayons; and, at seventeen, he was the best man in Dublin in that rather dry walk of Art. Practice in oil-painting being equally successful, he determined to change the scene of his fortune to London. We swim heavily through thirty odd dreadful pages to get to this desirable point of change. They record nothing but Shee's success; his method of living, not interesting to the world; and his squabble with an Irish bully, appropriately ending in an apology instead of a duel. May the reader skip them, and bless us for the hint. We joyfully land him in London, "in the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th of June, 1788."

He shared the fate of Wilkie, of Haydon, of Reynolds, and of most other provincial celebrities, for a long time after his arrival; pursued his studies, and got on as well as he could. He called on Barry, and was snubbed; on Reynolds, "and was received with much politeness, but nothing more." At this period, several letters are quoted. Take our artist's opinion of by-gone street-illuminations:—

"On Friday night the town was illuminated; and then, indeed, was a scene which 'tis impossible you can form any idea of. The wildest chimeras of the most extravagant and romantic imagination could not have equalled the splendour and brilliancy of the public buildings, particularly the Bank, India House, and Excise Office. On the first alone was computed to be above twelve thousand lamps, disposed in the greatest variety of beautiful devices, and interspersed with admirable transparent paintings applicable to the occasion of rejoicing."

This, of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1789, is interesting:—

"He is wonderfully laborious in his manner of painting, and has the most uncommon patience and perseverance. As yet he has had the advantage of me in length of practice and opportunities of improvement. This is his fifth year of exhibiting in London. His price is ten guineas a head, and I hear he intends raising it. There is no young artist in London bids so fair to arrive at excellence, and I have no doubt he will, if he is careful, soon make a fortune."

An artist now-a-days, in Lawrence's then position, as the most promising portrait-painter, would hardly content himself with ten guineas a head. Shee obtained employment in making copies, for the use of the engravers, from the pictures which formed Macklin's 'Gallery of the British Poets,' hoping to get twelve instead of eight guineas for one result of the nauseous drudgery. This kept him afloat for a time, until an opulent relation introduced him to Burke, whose high approval of his work brought a more potent means of introduction than that which educated only the urbanity of the great President; a breakfast with whom, followed by the display of a favourite study by Shee, elicited marked encouragement, and an injunction to become a student of the Royal Academy. This breakfast has a significance, from the anecdote of Sir Joshua which relates to it; and valuable, as confirming the view sometimes taken of Goldsmith's couplet relating to the deafness of his friend, that it contained a hint that the deprivation was somewhat wilful.—

"Sir Martin used to relate what struck him as a singular fact, in reference to the President's deafness, an infirmity which, as is well known, compelled or suggested in his case the constant use of an ear-trumpet. While at breakfast, and during the long protracted interview which accompanied and followed that meal, the conversation with his visitor was carried on in the ordinary tone without any assistance from the acoustic tube, or any indication of imperfect hearing on the part of Sir Joshua. During the morning, however, they were not unfrequently interrupted by the entrance

of a servant with a message or some communication that required his master's attention and oral reply; and on each of such occasions, the appearance of a third person was the signal for the President to snatch up his trumpet, and resume a look of anxious inquiry and uncertain comprehension befitting the real or supposed defect of his auricular powers. It is I believe no uncommon thing for a deaf person to hear better in a *tête-à-tête* colloquy, than when surrounded by the buzz of general conversation in a large party. But in Sir Joshua's case the contrast seems to have been unusually marked, and calculated to impart a peculiar significance to Goldsmith's well-known couplet in the 'Retaliation,' which winds up his description of the President:—

'When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff.'

Shee rapidly rose into notice, notwithstanding the placing of the earliest of his portraits in the "doubtful" list at the Royal Academy Exhibition, and their non-appearance on the walls. At this point commences the implied, or rather positive, defence of the Royal Academy against the strictures of the press then and now,—a vein running largely through the volumes. With this question, which cannot be even entered on briefly, we shall have nothing whatever to do. Mr. Shee's Life of his father contains an elaborate defence of the Academy, and particularly of the President.

Shee became a student of the Royal Academy in November, 1790. He occupied rooms in Jernyn Street, previously held by Lawrence. Becoming a student in the Life School in due time, he received from a fellow-pupil a somewhat astonishing testimony to the amenity of his manners and high popularity in the school. Coming to draw several evenings consecutively, he found his drawing materials carefully set out for use on his seat, and on inquiry who paid him this attention, a youngster named Porter was pointed out to him. An intimacy followed this singular act of grace, with an introduction to Porter's family,—a widowed mother and two daughters, the one Jane and the other Anna Maria; women of literary reputation afterwards. The chivalric little student was no less a person than the soldier, painter, author and diplomatist, Sir R. Kerr Porter. A quiet young man, of the name of Clarke, a Frenchman by birth, was an acquaintance of this time, and ultimately rose to be Napoleon's War-Minister, the Duc de Feltre. Shee was one of the four students of the Royal Academy who officially attended the obsequies of Reynolds. He was a member of a social and "deliberative" society, of eight persons, including Sharon Turner and Anthony Carlisle. It was much to the honour of Sir Martin Shee that, for one whole winter, when his finances were at very low ebb indeed, he "rarely, if ever, *dined*, except when enjoying the hospitality of friends." He preferred Duke Humphrey in St. Paul's Churchyard to borrowing money from his family or friends. One of his occupations was, temporarily, at least, that of Art-critic to the *Morning Post* newspaper. One of his early sitters was Mr. Addington, Chief Police Magistrate of London—an incident connected with the execution of whose portrait we shall quote as rather startling. The Magistrate was sitting to the artist, when the latter's servant announced the name of a visitor wishing to see the former:—

"The magistrate, evidently somewhat excited by the announcement, asked leave of Mr. Shee to have the visitor ushered into the painting-room; observing, that it was one of his officers who came to him by appointment, and who had a communication to make to him, which need not interrupt the sitting. The request being of course granted, the functionary in question was at once admitted,

and, anticipating the magistrate's eager inquiry, exclaimed in a tone of great exultation, and rubbing his hands, 'I have done it, sir! Shot him—shot him dead—at four o'clock this morning!' An announcement which was received by his chief with an exclamation of delight, and every appearance of the most lively satisfaction. After this little outburst of official hilarity, Mr. Addington, turning to Mr. Shee, who had witnessed the scene with some amazement, informed him that the individual who had been so summarily disposed of by the triumphant police-constable, was a certain notorious highwayman, whose depredations the magistrate had set his heart on effectually stopping, and whom he had recently taken measures to secure, dead or alive. He then proceeded to inquire from his zealous emissary the details of the highly successful operation in which he had been engaged. It appeared that the unfortunate knight of the road had been, for several months past, infesting the localities of Wimbledon Common and Hounslow Heath, and levying abundant contributions upon sundry of his Majesty's lieges, who were adventurous enough to indulge in the dangerous practice of travelling post after nightfall. For a long time the police authorities had been on his track; but he had succeeded in eluding their vigilance. At length it was resolved to resort to stratagem for the purpose of securing him; and with the sanction of his chief, the intelligent official had, on the previous night,—accompanied by another Bow-street officer of approved skill and nerve, like himself, armed to the teeth,—driven out in a post-chaise and four to the scene of the highwayman's most frequent exploits. After traversing in all directions the district which seemed most likely to attract his watchful attention, they were at length so fortunate as to fall in with him, while proceeding at a rapid pace across Wimbledon Common. Deceived by the style of the equipage, which he, no doubt, supposed to be conveying some traveller of importance, supplied with a well-filled purse, he boldly rode up to the carriage, as it approached, and called to the postilions to stop. As previously instructed, they promptly obeyed the peremptory order; and the robber presenting himself, pistol in hand, at the carriage window, encountered the muzzle of another pistol, pointed at his breast, and the next instant fell dead from his horse."

In the autumn of 1796 Shee removed from Jernyn Street to Golden Square, then rather a fashionable locale. In December of the same year he married Mary Power, of Youghal, co. Cork, a young lady whose connexions were more aristocratic than her fortune was large. Three R.A.'s, one of whom was Farington, waited on Mr. Shee one morning, and requested him to put his name down for election as A.R.A. This invitation from one so powerful, although now so little respected as the "Dictator of the Royal Academy," was, of course, accepted by Shee, and in November, 1798, he was duly elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Apollo and Plutus seem to have been both favourable at this time; for Mr. Shee removed, in the January following, to the spacious house in Cavendish Square, formerly occupied by Romney, in which he remained till his death. The expulsion of Adelphi Barry from the Academy made a vacancy, and Shee was elected full Royal Academician in 1800. Among the newly-elected R.A.'s sitters at this time was the well-known and highly-popular Protestant preacher, Dean Kirwan, who, originally a Roman Catholic, on his becoming Protestant, held a high place in the affection of the Irish lower orders. Of this take the following anecdote:—

"He was, one day, while in the zenith of his fame as a Protestant preacher, walking in one of the streets of Dublin, when an old apple-woman, with a basket on her head, who was advancing towards him in the opposite direction, suddenly stopped right in front of him, and staring at him full in the face, while she stood with arms *a-kimbo* before him, so as to obstruct his direct progress, exclaimed with a

strong *brogue*, and in a tone of much compassion, 'Och! thin, it's a great pity!'—'What is a pity, my good woman?' asked the dean, rather amused at the exclamation.—'Sure it's a mighty great pity, jew!' reiterated the mysterious *fruitière*.—'What do you mean?' again inquired Dr. Kirwan, 'what is a pity I say?' The woman looked at him steadfastly for a few seconds, and then slowly replied: 'That you'll be d—d? and you know you'll be d—d!' and so saying, she stepped aside and passed on."

A literary squabble with Noel Desenfans, many of whose pictures are at the Dulwich Gallery, occupied part of the year 1801. This was Mr. Shee's first appearance as an author; that is, in a book entirely his own. It appears that this worthy had treated Rembrandt and Hogarth with some contempt in his writings; whereupon Shee attacked, and it would appear, from his son's account, utterly routed him. A visit to Paris then opens with the First Consulate of Napoleon. Going into a *coiffeur's*, to have his head powdered and so forth, the Professor commented on the recent re-establishment of public worship as a thing inevitable—"Que voulez-vous, Monsieur? C'était inévitable. Among the enlightened classes religion may be dispensed with. You and I, Monsieur, know our duties, and can be depended upon for their performance; but, I ask you, what are you to do with the ignorant and vulgar?"

The invasion fever was at its height in the course of the next year or two. Shee, failing to get up a special Royal Academy Volunteer corps, ultimately joined the famous *Devil's Own*, so called because the majority of its members were lawyers. For some time the 'Rhymes on Art' had been on the stocks, and appeared in 1805; the first edition made impression enough to produce a second in the ensuing year, with no less a name than that of John Murray as publisher on the title-page. A favourable critique in the *Edinburgh Review* was encouraging to the author, whose faculty of easy versification seems to have come to him from his father. This graceful string of well-rhymed couplets, expressing thoughts that are not very novel or very valuable, in a gentlemanly way, is nearly forgotten now, but seems to have attracted the public at the time, considering the limited nature of the subject on which it treats. Lawrence's 'Satan calling up his Legions,' now in the Royal Academy Collection, was exhibited in the same year with a vast picture by Shee, of 'Prospero and Miranda,' of which his son relates an amusing *contretemps* of a friend of the artist's meeting him at the Exhibition, and in reply to "How he liked the Exhibition," said, "It was well enough, but that he could not understand why painters should send 'such large, ugly things as that,' pointing to the 'Prospero and Miranda,' or 'that other great ugly thing,' the Satan."

When our biographer speaks of the Prince Regent as possessing an enlightened appreciation of the genuine attributes of Art, we fancy he must be laughing in our faces; for he can hardly be ignorant of what he writes about. Mr. Shee wrote a poem styled 'The Commemoration of Reynolds,' dedicated to this enlightened patron of the Arts, a few extracts from which may be found in the present volumes. They contain a not bad, but at present very superfluous, defence of portrait-painting. We are rather needlessly told that Shee was perfectly sensible of the superior claims of Lawrence to the Presidential Chair of the Royal Academy, when it became vacant at the death of West. He must have been too sensible of the singular merits as an artist, and the high qualifications of that perfect gentleman for the

dignity, to have for a moment thought of competing with him; therefore any merit of magnanimity that may be made for him by his son, is only apt to provoke odious comparisons between the two in respect to artistic genius, at any rate. He took a manly and candid part in relation to the establishment of the Royal Hibernian Academy, which is excellently manifested in a letter quoted in these volumes, wherein he points out to some injudicious friends, who had complained of the preference given to Sir Thomas Lawrence by the promoters of that scheme, in selecting an advocate with the Government to obtain a charter; he pointed out, we say, simply and honestly, that although he himself might be the most prominent Irish artist in London, yet his personal influence and official position was far inferior to that of the new President, and, therefore, he gracefully enough waived any claim to be the spokesman of his compatriots.

The tragedy of 'Alasco,' after having been accepted for performance at Covent Garden, was burked in 1823, by a flinty-hearted Examiner of Plays, one George Colman by name, who scored red-ink lines through and through the MS. in a manner painful to the author, and annoying to Charles Kemble, who had not only intended to bring it out, but to play the leading part himself. It does seem to have been a hard case upon those interested; but the public could bear to dispense even with that which remains, and is quoted as a specimen in the volumes we are examining. The luckless author took even this in a good and manly spirit, and did not forget his self-respect in a correspondence which ensued. He did the next best thing: sold the copyright for 500*l.* to the proprietors of the *European Magazine*. Ruthless Fate haunted him even then, for the publication was bungled in such a manner, that the world forgot nearly all about the Licensor's tyranny and its subject during the six weeks that slid past before its appearance, and the work ultimately got more public notice from a sufficiently absurd criticism in *Blackwood*, than it did on its own merits. In the year 1829, 'Oldcourt' appeared, which being a disquisitional novel, suffered a deeper oblivion than its dramatic predecessor.

In 1830 death removed Lawrence from the Presidential Chair of the Academy. Wilkie and Shee were the most likely men to succeed him; and if it be true that a gentleman of education, position and good address is more required than a good artist for the post, then, undoubtedly, the Royal Academicians did right in fixing on the former; but then it must be remembered that the grade ceases to be an honour, and is merely a social distinction. To choose such a man has ever been the policy of the body; it is rare indeed that an opportunity offers of getting an individual so doubly qualified as Sir Joshua Reynolds. Chantrey, it seems, made a proposition to Shee that the Presidency should be taken in rotation by each individual of the whole body of the Academicians, instead of re-electing each year the same person, as the practice is. Shee declined to have anything to do with a proposition so suicidal, not only as concerned himself, but the general interests of the institution. Upon this the idea was dropped. A little anecdote crops out here, that Haydon could never have heard, or Mr. Tom Taylor must have overlooked it in editing the Biography of the man who hated Shee with refreshing vigour. There is an ineffable pathos about it which none can resist. On returning from Lawrence's funeral—

"Mr. Shee was suffering from a severe attack of cold which had rendered his attendance at the

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obsequies of his deceased friend and chief, almost a matter of personal risk. While about to put on his great-coat among a number of his brother academicians similarly occupied, he was observed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Augustus) Calcott, who hastened to his assistance, remarking in a low tone of voice, but with affectionate earnestness, as he wrapped the garment round him, 'You must take care of yourself; you are all we have to look to now.'

Wilkie was made Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty; and the Academicians chose, by a large majority, Shee for their President. An account of the machinery by which the Academy dinner is worked will be found at the end of the first volume:—very naively related by Mr. Shee; we are content to pass it over. William the Fourth's intimation to Shee, that he was to be knighted like his predecessors, is too characteristic to be omitted. It was given at a private view of the pictures at Somerset House. His Majesty said to him "You will come to the Levee to-morrow, where, of course, I shall knight you." The Trusteeship of the British Museum and also of the National Gallery, and the position of Fellow of the Royal Society followed this. The history of the struggles of Mr. Wilkins and his National Gallery is related, and we may learn how the barracks as well as St. Martin's Church were saved from that dreadful iconoclast, who would have hidden one and sacrificed the other. The poor man had difficulties to contend with, such as would have totally upset a classic architect of this day.

The history of the claims of the Royal Academy to apartments at the public charge, founded on the unquestionable gift of Royalty, is put forth in these pages. Having been often enough urged, we need not enter upon it here. The year 1834 was one of trouble and grief to the Royal Academy. The House of Commons demanded returns indicating the efficiency of the institution, and were not inclined to be trifled with. The Academy felt it to be more dignified or convenient to consider themselves as a royal and not a public institution. The "fix" was painful; and the body might have found to their cost in what the power of the Parliament consisted, if the ingeniously simple plan of furnishing the required returns, at the request of the King, had not been hit upon. This was done; and the dignity of the Society saved still further by the presentation of the said returns, "not directly to the officers of the House, but to the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and by him to the House."

The names of Martin, Haydon, Clint, Foggo and Rennie, figure in these pages as the leaders of a sort of raid upon the vested rights of the Royal Academy. The evidence given by these gentlemen, and the counter-evidence from the Academies, is given in the Appendix to these volumes,—rather unnecessarily, we must think, as the same may readily be found in the Journals of the House of Commons or Reports of the Committees. Of Mr. Clint and his grievances there is rather a good tale told, of which the following is, we believe, the most authentic version. He had ceased to be an Associate, by voluntary resignation, disgusted as he was by not obtaining the higher grade within his own ideas of a reasonable time. For revenge upon the body he had quitted in disdain, he exhibited a picture representing a jackass, upon whose hind quarters was marked, in large characters, as a brand of ownership, the letters, "R. A." Henry Howard, seeing this, exclaimed, putting an eye-glass to his eye, "Ah! I see, 'R. A.'; that means Rejected Associate, I suppose."

Until 1839, the troubles of the Royal Aca-

demy were grievous; year by year their assailants renewed the attack, and year by year the courtly and astute Sir Martin was to be found in the breach. A new order from the House for returns,—a new and bolder resistance,—a debate,—a "count out,"—and a second debate, of six hours and a half long,—followed, and ended by a small triumph of the Academy,—effectual enough for the purpose, in a division of seventy-one members present giving a majority of five for rescinding the order for the returns. A third assault, led by the indomitable Joseph Hume, succeeded, and was a third time repulsed. After this, social popularity fell like gentle rain upon the shoulders of the President who had so gallantly sustained the cause of his fellows; and he may be said to have been at peace with all the world.

Failing health prompted him to resign the Presidency in 1845; but the urgency of the Members induced him to recall this resignation. The grant of 200*l.* per annum from the Civil List by Sir Robert Peel, put in the gratifying form of the substitution of the name of Lady Shee for his own, was a solid compliment not to be overlooked, and the gift to himself for the remainder of his life of 300*l.* a year out of the Academic funds, was no unfit acknowledgment from that body to their leader. The death of Lady Shee, but a short time after Sir Martin had presided in the last official solemnity at which he was destined to be present, broke down a constitution never strong, tried by privation in youth, and worn by anxiety in later years. The pension to Lady Shee was gracefully re-granted by the Minister to her daughters. The Academy Council lightened as much as possible the onerous duties of their chief, until, in the eighty-first year of his age, Death drew the curtain, not ungentle, between him and the world.

The Medical Knowledge of Shakspeare. By John Charles Bucknill, M.D. Lond. (Longman & Co.)

LITTLE more than twelve months since our present Lord Chancellor made a collection from Shakspeare's plays of what he was pleased to term evidence in support of Chalmers's suggestion that the poet had served an apprenticeship in an attorney's office. Lord Campbell did not go so far as to think his case proved, but he held that "there was evidence to go to the jury in support of the affirmative." In reviewing that *brochure*, we gave a decision directly opposed to its conclusions, and directed attention to the fact that there is quite as good testimony in the plays that Shakspeare was a professional seaman, divine, or, horse-dealer, as that he had ever followed the vocation of a lawyer. Indeed his Lordship's case was a weak one, and he failed to make the most of its few strong points. Isabella's speech to Angelo in 'Measure for Measure,'—

—Else let my brother die,
If not a feodary; but only he
Owe, and succeed by weakness,—

is only one out of many passages affording some countenance to the hypothesis, which escaped the Lord Chancellor's notice. But the proposition was untenable to any one at all conversant with the Shakspearian age. Nine out of every ten legal terms met with in Shakspeare's writings, implied in the sixteenth century no special knowledge of law on the part of those who uttered them. Obsolete now, or known only as the technicalities of an unalluring study, they were then the colloquialisms of ordinary life. Arrest on *meine process* in an action on the case is a proceeding as familiar to the present generation as 'Trial by Battle'; but at

the time when 'The Comedy of Errors' was written, it was an affair of every-day occurrence. In the same way the numerous incidents of feudal tenure, which at the present day very few save men of legal education can correctly explain, but which we find alluded to in the Shakspearian dramas, were the A B C of social arrangements in the Elizabethan era, and were discussed and understood by women and children, just as captures by the police, proceedings before magistrates, and the simpler consequences of debit and credit form at the present time material for drawing-room conversation. Even in the cases where Shakspeare's legal phraseology is too subtle and technical for mere table-talk, the critic is by no means compelled to account for the fact by placing the young Shakspeare on a stool in an attorney's office. It must be remembered that the study of the laws, now almost entirely confined to those who, in the senate or the courts, intend to win the means of existence and worldly advancement by knowledge acquired in a pleader's or conveyancer's chambers, was, three hundred years ago, a recognized part of an English gentleman's education. With young men of gentle birth and sufficient means, a few years spent in an inn of law almost invariably followed a residence at Oxford or Cambridge, and many cadets of honourable houses found their Alma Mater in the vicinity of Chancery Lane, and never visited any seat of learning but the law colleges, that opened upon Holborn, Fleet Street, or the Strand. A knowledge of the law was consequently regarded as an accomplishment not less than as a source of livelihood. A modish gentleman was as proud of being able to discourse with effect on a real property question as of his facility in capping quotations from Horace, or his expertness in the use of arms. Legal talk was the humour of the day, the fashionable slang; and Shakspeare, not because he was the greatest captain of thought the world has ever witnessed, but simply because he was a man of a susceptible temperament and plastic manners, fell into the habit of his companions, using their verbiage on the same principle that he wore the costume then in vogue. Perhaps it never occurred to Lord Campbell to compare Shakspeare with his contemporaries, and see if the legal smack of his writings could be detected to any extent in their works.

The same reasoning that is used to prove Shakspeare an ex-attorney's clerk would prove that he was a vintner, a parish constable, a weaver, a tailor. It was only the other day that a puffing clothiers' firm in Oxford Street called attention in a handbill to Shakspeare's high esteem for tailors, and perfect acquaintance with the mysteries of their art, evidenced by Julia's request to Lucetta in the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona':—

Gentle Lucetta, fit me with such weeds
As may besem some well-reputed page.

Indeed, a consistent and logical development of the argument would lead us to even more astounding conclusions. From regarding the Poet as the ninth part of a man, the commentator would proceed to the conclusion that he was not a man at all, but a woman,—at which stage of the discussion we should be inundated with tracts entitled 'Shakspeare a Married Lady,' 'Shakspeare an Old Maid,' 'Shakspeare a Little Girl.' Possibly, some critic, more fearless or less scrupulous than his brethren, will, ere long, excerpt from the dramas all the passages relating to the sisterhood of which Doll Tearsheet was a member, and show that Shakspeare was nothing better than a notorious representative of the social evil.

Dr. Bucknill asks us to believe that

Shakspeare had been "a diligent student of all medical knowledge existing at his time." To those who are acquainted with the condition of medical knowledge in the Elizabethan era this may not seem asking much; for natural science cannot be said to have existed previous to Bacon, and, as a consequence, the various systems of medicine constituted one vast farrago of empirical absurdities, and were all equally far remote from knowledge. The only way to give any adequate idea of the state of medicine in the sixteenth century would be to transcribe a list of the recipes of the period. We give one as a sample—the method of compounding the Electuarium de Gemmis, taken from 'Bullein's Bulwarke of Defence against all Sickness' (A.D. 1562), by far the most important medical work of the time, but evidently unknown to Dr. Bucknill:—

"Electuarium de Gemmis.—Take two drachms of white perles, two little peeces of saphyre, jacinth, corneline, emeraudes, granettes—of each an ounce; setwal, the sweet roote doronike, the rind of pomeitron, mace, baselseed—of each two drachms; rootes both of white and red behen, ginger, long peper, spicknard, folium Indicum, saffron, cardamom—of each one drachm; of iroch diarodon, lignum aloes—of each half a small handful; cinnamon, galinga, zurubeth, which is a kind of setwal—of each one drachm and a half; thin peeces of gold and sylver—of each half a scruple; of musk half a drachm. Make your electuary with honey emblic, which is the fourth kind of mirobalans with roses, strained in equal partes as much as will suffice. This healeth cold, diseases of ye braine, harte, stomack. It is a medicine proved against the trembling of the harte, fainting, and souning, the weakness of the stomache, pensiveness, solitarines. *Kings and noblemen have used this for their comfort.* It causeth them to be bold-spirited, the body to smell well, and engendreth to the face good colour."

The prescriptions of Mayerne, still extant, attest how little advance medicine made in the course of the next century. Sir Theodore Turquet de Mayerne, Baron Albone of France, and Sir Theodore in England, was physician successively to Henry the Fourth and Louis the Thirteenth of France, and James the First, Charles the First, and Charles the Second of England. He died at Chelsea, in the eighty-second year of his age, on the 15th of March 1655. One smiles at reading that this eminent physician administered drugs and other abominations on a system that would render a modern practitioner liable to be tried for manslaughter. Calomel he habitually gave in scruple doses; sugar of lead was a principal ingredient in his conserves; and pulverized human bones he prescribed in large quantities. His celebrated gout-powder contained "raspings of a human skull unburied." His sweetest composition, however, was "Balsam of Bats," into which entered adders, bats, sucking-whelps, earth-worms, hog's-grease, the marrow of a stag, and the thigh-bone of an ox.

When the most eminent physicians, of the generations over which extended the lives of Caius, Buttes, Butler, and Harvey, gravely wrote such prescriptions as the above, the science of medicine was no great mystery. The College founded by Henry the Eighth had its conclave of venerable doctors,—but the old women and herb-venders of the villages had almost as much knowledge as the professors in the metropolis. Long after the time of Elizabeth, a large portion of medical practice was in the hands of women. In the sixteenth, seventeenth, and late down into the eighteenth century, every lady compounded medicines in her still-room, and extracted from the same books receipts for cookery and physic, for delicacies, like the Duchess of Kent's pudding,

and for nauseous draughts. Medicine was an affair of domestic industry in Shakspeare's time; every housewife having a smattering of it, and talking about it. Had the poet, therefore, been the dullest man alive, he would have picked up some loose scraps of knowledge about plaisters and wounds, ailments and remedies. Being the man he was, he acquired more. He read the quack books of Merry Andrew Borde (father of Merry Andrews), listened to the mountebanks at fairs and markets, and was not less informed than the women of his family about the virtues of simples. Had more knowledge been attainable he would doubtless have taken a survey of it. But just as Guy Faux, in the comic song, didn't cross over Vauxhall Bridge, because it wasn't built, so the poet did not study the science of medicine, because it didn't exist.

This view of the case, however, will not at all satisfy Dr. Bucknill. He is sure that Shakspeare had sound views on physiology and pathology. To support this extravagant and ridiculous position, the doctor makes a tedious progress through the plays and poems, extracting passages that refer to bodily or mental diseases, and enriching them with critical remarks. To this task he brings an inadequate acquaintance with the poet, and an ignorance of medical history that is certainly unusual amongst members of his profession.

A few specimens will give the reader a fair picture of the whole. In his notes on the 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' the Doctor says—
"The private wound is deepest; O time most accursed!
'Mongst all foes, that a friend should be the worst."
Act v. Scene 4.

—Probably a reference to the well-known surgical fact, that such stabbing wounds as would be given by assassins, are of the deepest and most dangerous kind "!!!

We presume reference is made to the same "well-known surgical fact" by Antony, in 'Julius Caesar,' when he says—

Judge, O ye Gods, how dearly Caesar loved him.
This was the most unkindest cut of all;
For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,
Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms,
Quite vanquished him.

—Possibly the critical Dr. Bucknill finds an allusion to the well-known surgical fact, that a kick on the shin produces a bruise, in the Psalmist's exclamation, "Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me."

But let the learned Doctor speak again for himself:—

"The common nature of man is argued medically and physiologically in Shylock's speech; the use of the word 'organs,' being almost technical.—
'Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer, as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? if you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?'—Act iii., Scene 1."

Clearly, Dr. Bucknill, no one who had not studied medicine and physiology could know that a Jew has hands, or that blood is likely to follow from a prick!

In the same way Dame Quickly's description of Falstaff's death is quoted as displaying a wealth of medical knowledge. The doctor in this clearly does not see where zeal is leading him. If the dame's speech embalms such precious scientific truths, Shakspeare was a bad artist to put them in the mouth of such a character. Which sentence does Dr. Bucknill prefer? Is he a bad critic? or Shakspeare a bad poet?

But here is another conclusive proof that Shakspeare studied medicine:—

"Macbeth's invitation to his guests—
Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both!" Act iii., Scene 4.
contains the sound medical doctrine, that food taken with appetite promotes digestion, and that good digestion is needful to health."

That Dr. Bucknill may not complain that our extracts are unfairly selected, we will give another and a longer one:—

"The manner in which Laertes traces the effect of Hamlet's supposed disappointment in love, represents a physiological chain of events which can often be observed in the development of insanity from a moral cause. The moral shock first produces fasting, either from disgust of food, pre-occupation of mind, or wilful abstinence; the supply of nutriment cut off, loss of sleep results, partly from this cause, and partly from the moral cause itself; general physical debility follows, accompanied by disturbance of the cerebral functions and the development of mania, so that he, who 'first fell into a sadness' as the natural and not morbid result of disappointed affection, passes through a period of physical disturbance into a state of disease of the brain at the opposite pole of emotion, namely, mania.—'The madness wherein now he raves.' The power of ethnological insight here indicated is remarkable:—

Polonius. And he, repulsed (a short tale to make),
Fell into a sadness; then into a fast;
Thence to a watch; thence into a weakness;
Thence to a lightness; and, by this declension,
Into the madness wherein now he raves,
And all we mourn for. Act ii., Scene 2."

Possibly, "ethnological" is a misprint for the doctor's pet word "physiological," though we do not see that the substitution of the latter word would much improve the sense. The doctor seems to have only a very vague notion of the meaning of "physiology."

Dr. Bucknill is mistaken in supposing that Bullein's 'New Booke of Phisicke' (1559)—the only book, by-the-by, of Bullein's which Dr. Bucknill appears to have seen—originated the pleasantry about Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman. It is to be found in far older works; amongst others, in the 'Schola Salerni,' the best English version of which runs thus:—

The Salerne Schoole doth by these lines impart,
All health to England's king, and doth advise
From care his head to keepe, from wrath his hart,
Drinke not much wine, sup light, and some arise,
When meat is gone long sitting breedeth smart;
And afternoone still waking keepe your eyes.

Use three physicians still: first, Dr. Quiet,
Next Dr. Merryman, and Dr. Dyet.

Dr. Bucknill is wrong in thinking a guinea was the ordinary fee for a physician in the Elizabethan era. A great noble sometimes gave that sum. It is recorded of a peer, in Henry the Eighth's reign, that he paid a fee of 1*l.* to a Cambridge physician; but half that sum was all that usage required. In the reign of Charles the Second the guinea fee began to be very usually paid; but a doctor was not thought to be badly treated if he received only half that sum. 'Physick lies a-Bleeding; the Apothecary turned Doctor' (1697), represents 10*s.* as the common fee; and the 'Levamen Infirmi' (1700) says:—

"To a graduate in physick, his due is about 10*s.*, though commonly he expects or demands 20*s.* Those that are only licensed physicians, their due is no more than 6*s.* 8*d.*, though they commonly demand 10*s.* A surgeon's fee is 12*d.* a mile, be his journey far or near; ten groats to set a bone broke or out of joint; and for letting blood, 1*s.*; the cutting off or amputation of any limb is 5*l.*; but there is no settled price for the cure."

The Elizabethan physicians did not, as Dr. Bucknill asserts, ride in coaches. Their usage was to visit their patients on horseback, sitting sideways on foot-cloths like women. The last Presidents of the College who visited their

patients in this way were Simeon Fox and Dr. Argent. Harvey, to the last, went his rounds in that fashion. Aubrey describes him:—"He rode on horseback, with a foot-cloth, to visit his patients; his man following on foot, as the fashion then was, was very decent; now quite discontinued." By the end of Charles the Second's reign successful physicians had for the most part taken to using carriages; and the an old writer accounts for the rise in physicians' fees from ten shillings to a pound, on the ground that the more expensive style of equipage required a large income for its maintenance. In many other particulars Dr. Bucknill has confused the Shakspearian age with that of Charles the Second, having taken as his guide to the state of his profession in the former period the medico-political literature of the latter. The absurdity of using Gideon Harvey's "Conclave of Physicians" (1683) as a work illustrating the state of medical practice in the previous century, is startling. Nor are the author's errors confined to his critical labours and social sketches. He thinks "the foul disease," which, according to the accusation of the Peers, Wolsey suffered under, was a novelty in Shakspeare's England. Surely a physician ought not to need to be informed in a literary journal that the malady in question was no novelty in these islands in the sixteenth century, when at the close of the fifteenth it was so prevalent in Edinburgh that a proclamation was issued commanding all who were afflicted with it "to pass forth and compair upon the sandis of Leith at ten before none; and their sall have and find botis redie in the Haven, ordainit to them be officians of this burgh, reddellie furnisht with victuals to have them to the Inch, there to remain quhill God provide for their health." The belief that this disease came from America, promulgated by such writers as Fracastorius—

Dear was the conquest of this new-found world,
Whose plague, e'er since, through all the old is hurled,
—has long since been discarded by the scientific. We can devote no more time to Dr. Bucknill's "Comedy of Errors," save to express a hope that his failure may deter others, as rash and ill-read, from making new contributions to a school of criticism that is at the same time an insult to Shakspeare's genius and a disfigurement to English literature.

The Life of Cardinal Ximenez. By the Rev. Dr. Von Hefele. Translated from the German, by the Rev. Canon Dalton. (Dolman.)

A life of Cardinal Ximenez should be a book of vivid fascination. The figure is a grand one, moving upon a brilliant stage. The light falls upon the golden days of Spain. There is a picturesque splendour in court and camp, in cathedrals and in the streets of the gorgeous cities. But Dr. Hefele has chosen to spoil an admirable subject by his perverse treatment of it. It is not enough for him that Cardinal Ximenez was a great man. He will have it that the Inquisition was a mild and merciful institution. He cannot panegyricize Queen Isabella without reviling Queen Elizabeth. He is for ever tilting against the Protestant historians. He is nothing if not confuting Prescott or confounding Llorente. Therefore, he has produced a heavy controversial volume, instead of a good biography. The work is dedicated to Dr. Wiseman. It is an ovation for Dr. Wiseman's principles throughout. It is not a narrative, but an apology; and the apology takes so many questionable shapes that we doubt whether the Catholic firmament shines any the brighter for this gilding of its gold, and candle-holding to its luminary.

The Preface tells us that travellers are incessantly pandering to English bigotry. Mr. Dalton will have it that Spain is flourishing, enlightened, and glorious. It is religious colour-blindness that induces us to prefer the spirit of London to the spirit of Madrid, and the rich realities of Lancashire to the dead chivalry of Castile. If the Amazon be ruled by a crozier, it is better than the Mississippi, five thousand steam-boats notwithstanding. The author and the translator are thus agreed, and the book comes to us doubly spiced with sectarian loves and hatreds. Dominic and Torquemada are its seraphs; an *auto-da-fé* is a fatherly discipline for which the world has not yet been sufficiently grateful; the Inquisition was a lenient penitentiary, in which young ladies, being femininely heretic, were delicately chastened with a strict regard for their morals, and infinite opportunities of recantation. It was wrong, perhaps, to burn Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer; it was even censurable to execute so many victims in Valladolid; but there was no help for it. Otherwise Mr. Dalton thinks that the perpetual imprisonment of all Protestants might have helped the ends of justice. This sort of infatuation renders the Preface absurd and the biography tedious.

Dr. Hefele describes the career of Ximenez with enthusiasm, and dwells with pride upon the great works of the Cardinal, the Complutensian Polyglot, and the Mozarabic Liturgy in particular. Ximenez was a happy man when the tribute of fifteen noble cities, besides many towns and villages, was poured into the archiepiscopal treasury of Toledo. But while engaged in the sunshine of this sacred affluence in learned meditations, he was not the less a statesman with the instincts of a soldier. Dr. Hefele turns from him to work out his laborious parallel between Elizabeth of England and Isabella of Spain; but most readers will pass impatiently over this disquisition to the founding of the University of Alcalá, where Ximenez himself laid the first stone amid all the scented ceremonies of the Church. It was at Alcalá that Arnold William de Brocario printed the Polyglot:—

"As soon as John Brocario, the young son of the printer, clothed in his best attire, ran with the last sheets to the Cardinal, Ximenez exclaimed with great joy, raising his eyes to heaven: 'I give thee thanks, O most high God, that thou hast brought to the long-wished-for end this work which I undertook.'"

The most difficult task undertaken by Dr. Hefele is a defence of the Inquisition. But he has a facile method. He gives the lie roundly, turning to all the cardinal points, and does not stay for an answer. The gist of the argument appears to be that it was a benevolent institution which, under the sway of Torquemada, burned only "about two thousand men and women;" but some points in the vindication are so coarsely urged that it would be temerity to quote them. The question of penance is dealt with ingeniously:—

"With regard to the penance of those who were reconciled with the Church, we have to consider two things. Firstly, that the very statutes of the Inquisition command the exercises of penance to be as merciful and mild as is compatible with conscience; secondly, that the ancient Church and the Middle Ages looked upon penance as a matter of devotion rather than of disgrace. Whilst, in former days, thousands thought nothing of confessing their sins before the whole community, few are now found who will do so in private. Kings left their thrones to do penance in sackcloth and ashes; as for instance, Theodosius the Great, for his cruelty to Thessalonica. His subjects did not consider him dishonoured by this act, nor when St. Louis submitted of his own free will to the discipline of his confessor, did

France lament the disgrace of her sovereign; on the contrary, millions admired him for his piety. Numerous examples from history could be added; but these suffice to show that formerly sin, not penance, was looked upon as a disgrace, and the latter merely regarded as an atonement for the former."

Ximenez spent a whole night offering thanksgivings to his Creator for the capture of Oran. The victory was a gladdening one to a Grand Inquisitor:—

"All were massacred within the walls, without distinction of age or sex. In vain did Navarro call the troops off; in vain did he strive to restrain their fury. They returned to the slaughter with renewed madness, until at last, wearied with plundering and butchery, and gorged with wine, the greater part of the soldiers sank down in the streets to sleep by the side of the bodies they had slain."

The work concludes with an elaborate parallel between Ximenez and Richelieu.

Domestic Memoirs of the Royal Family and of the Court of England; chiefly at Shene and Richmond. By Folkestone Williams. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE industrious compiler of these volumes in some measure disarms criticism by putting forward the fact of "thirty years of severe literary labour, rarely less than ten hours a day, sometimes more," having had ill effect upon his sight. We accept this plea,—advanced, rather incidentally than apologetically, with respect; and, in all good nature, we will remark in return that Mr. Williams's name might now be more prominent than it is on the roll of fame had he devoted fewer hours to toil and more to recreation or thought, which, in other words, may be said to be but change of labour. Mr. Williams has injured himself and his public by excess of industry; and has been remarkable not more for his application than for his length. They who may have read his *Lives* of two or three of the early Edwards will acknowledge at once the toil which Mr. Williams not only endures but inflicts. His industry is of that "tolerable" sort which is not to be borne. Had it only been accompanied by the gift of discretion, by the power of rejecting much of what had been gathered, he might have produced an exceedingly agreeable book. He lacks, however, the rare talent of "condensation"; and when he transplants a flower from an old parterre into his own garden, it has all run to seed before he admits his friends to look at it. A very able and steady hand he is at discovering and stacking materials; but the artistic ability to arrange them fails him nearly altogether. In Royal life, in various old palaces inhabited by our sovereigns and their families, he had an excellent subject; for which he has done all that honest toil could do without judicious taste. What can better illustrate what we mean than the circumstance that these 'Domestic Memoirs' of the English Royal families and their Courts commence with an account of the invasion of Julius Caesar, of the resistance of Caswallawn, and dry-as-dust details on probabilities, the Sagittarii, venerable Druids, and the son of Incanuentius?

Mr. Williams, of course, in these 'Domestic Memoirs,' does not lose sight of Caesar's passage of the Thames; but he does lose sight of the certainty that the invader never beheld that river at all,—that, like Dio Cassius, he has erroneously given that name to the Medway, and that such circumstance satisfactorily accounts for the great Commentator's omission of all notice of London, which there is every reason to believe was a pre-Roman city of considerable importance. As Mr. Williams chose to go out of his way in order to compile a his-

tory of the Invasion, it is to be regretted that he did not stand up for the honour of the City which became the residence of so many of the great people who figure in these pages. He would have found ample authority for it, and his younger readers would thereby have been both amused and instructed. As it is, we are highly delighted, after accompanying the compiler over beaten ground where there is no trail, to hear Mr. Williams assert that, "after mature reflection, the conclusion is inevitable, that the Conqueror acted prudently in expediting his return to the Continent." We are glad of it! Had the return been delayed, we should never have got to Richmond and Kew; and even, after Cæsar is off, the reader does not reach the country palaces until after much tough work with those very heavy gentlemen, the Saxons.

Even then, we find less of life in those palaces, than fragments of the History of England, in which, indeed, there are facts enough, but none that are new. Old stories from old chroniclers are repeated with a wearying sensation, and we are almost led to conclude that Mr. Williams had originally an intention to write some continuous narrative or some series of lives, but had changed his mind, and had printed his fragments with all their errors and imperfections.

The errors, which, perhaps, may be ascribed to carelessness rather than ignorance, are many. At page 273 of the first volume, Richard Neville, the "King-maker," is called "the Second Earl of Salisbury," whereas he was the ninth. Previous to his accession to that title, there had been two Earls of the D'Evreux family; one Longespee, four De Montacutes, and one Neville. The king-maker was the son of this last Neville, and even under his better-known title of Earl of Warwick, he was the sixteenth of a line which counted five De Newburghs, one Mareschal, one De Plesssetis, one Mauduit, and seven De Beauchamps, before the restless and uneasy Richard, by marrying the heiress, added the fat acres of Warwick to the rich pastures of Salisbury. Of course, when Mr. Williams says that Anne Beauchamp, the "lass wi' a tocher" such as few brides brought to their husbands, whom Richard Neville married, was "the daughter of Richard the fifth Earl" of Warwick, he is equally wrong; Anne was the daughter of the thirteenth Earl of Warwick, and her father was the fifth of the De Beauchamps who had borne a title which, with her hand, she conferred on that very cautious wooer Richard Neville.

As a further sample of loose description we may cite a passage in the first volume, in which Richard, the sixth Baron Grey de Ruthyn is described as the "third Earl of Kent," as if there had been no line of Earls of that name previous to the elevation to that title of the grandfather of that ruined gambler Richard who died in a London inn, in the year 1523. This last-named Richard was not the third, but the *fourteenth* Earl of Kent, which designation had been borne by Norman princes, and bold Ipres and De Burghs, royal Plantagenets, and semi-royal Hollands, before it fell, by kingly favour, to the head of the house of Grey de Ruthyn,—a house which held it down to nearly 1740. Just half a century later, the county was converted, for the nonce, into a duchy, and Kent which had given an Earl's title to the half brother of the Conqueror, and to several of the descendants of Edward the Third, was attached by the crown, whence with a ducal coronet, it passed, as far as empty title was concerned, to the father of Her Majesty.

We are inclined, however, to adopt the benevolent view of Sir Thomas Brown, who, pointing out the greatest possible blunders committed

inadvertently by writers of great renown, does not conclude that they are necessarily ignorant of the subject on which they write. He would not have inferred that a man was ignorant of geography because he mistook the name of a river for that of a mountain, or have set down Cæsar for an incompetent general or Dio Cassius for an ignoramus, because they mistook the Medway for the Thames. But Mr. Williams abounds in other errors besides slips in genealogical descent, and he is not at all scrupulous in exposing the faults of others, especially Miss Strickland, whose history, in course of time, bids fair to be extinguished by the commentators. The compiler of these volumes, however, should have looked to his own armour before he laughed at the loose joints in the harness of his predecessors. For instance, take this unparalleled summary of the causes and the actors in the great Revolution of 1688:—

"It is well known how James's eldest daughter and his son-in-law, the Duke of Orange, at the desire of many of the most distinguished families in England, at last put an end to his foolish scheme to bring back the people to Popery."

This will certainly be new intelligence,—that the popular revolution was undertaken by a Dutch Duke, who accepted the arduous character of liberator, like a chief melo-dramatist in a country theatre, by desire of several persons of distinction!

After this it is amusingly cool in the compiler to take page after page from those well-plundered gentlemen, Walpole and Lord Hervey, who present almost the only authentic and pleasant pictures of royalty in slippers,—and then to inform the reader that he "places little reliance" on their descriptions of the private life of sovereigns, presenting pictures which he informs us are painted with Dutch taste rather than Dutch fidelity! The most airy, and graceful, and picturesque of limners compared to a Hollander loving to paint the nasty and repulsive!

Such a writer should not be addicted to speak like Sir Oracle, nor at any time advance an assertion, without some diffidence. Is he quite sure, upon reflection, that McNally wrote 'The Lass of Richmond Hill'? or that he has exhausted the details of the life of Henrietta Maria, at Richmond in Surrey? Does it not occur to him *now* that he might have collected much agreeable detail of her "petit Trianon" doings at Chiswick? Has he no misgivings of having passed over the most amusing notices of the young life of Charles the Second, to be found in well-known books? And does it become him to sneer at the idea that Mrs. Fitzherbert was married to George the Fourth, and to back the sneer by reference to Mr. Langdale's book, as if a volume in which the fact is proved had been written to denounce it?

Having thus stated our opinion of a book on which so much labour has been lavished almost in vain, we proceed to furnish our readers with two or three extracts from its more interesting pages. The following shows the way of life laid down for a princess some four centuries ago. If she followed it, she enjoyed better training than young ladies obtain now-a-days, by courses of French plays, crowded balls, and late hours:—

"The orders and rules of the Princess Cecile state that she is to ride at seven in the morning, when her chaplains are to say matins; and when she is ready she is to hear low mass in her chamber, after which 'she taketh something to recreate nature,' and so goeth to the chapel to hear divine service, and two low masses; from thence to dinner, during which the Princess is to have a lecture of holy matter, either 'Hilton of Contemplative and Active Life,' 'Bonaventure de Infancia,' 'Salvatoria Legenda Aurea,' 'St. Maud,' or 'St. Kath-

rine of Sonys on the Revelations of St. Bridget.' After this she gives audience for an hour, then sleeps a quarter of an hour, next prays till the first peal of evensong, and then drinks wine or ale at her pleasure. Her chaplain attends to say both evensong, and after the last peal she goes to chapel, and hears evensong by note, from thence to supper, when she recites to her attendants the lecture she heard at dinner. After supper she dispotheth herself to be familiar with her gentlewomen, to the enjoyment of honest mirth. One hour before bed-time the Princess takes a cup of wine, then goes to her closet, and takes leave of God for that night and by eight o'clock is in bed."

The discipline at public schools, three centuries since, is thus illustrated:—

"An interesting anecdote, illustrating the state of education soon after the Queen came to the throne, has been preserved by a scholar of high repute among his contemporaries. When the Court was at Windsor in the year 1563, Sir William Cecil, who had emerged from his security at Wimbledon, to be one of the most trusted of the counsellors of the new sovereign, entertained a party of ten gentlemen about the Court, several of whom were celebrated for scholastic attainments. After dinner the host referred to a fact that at the time attracted much attention. Several of the boys in the public school at Eton, having been severely punished, had absconded. Of the severity of school discipline in the sixteenth century, and till much later, the more tenderly cared for rising generation can form no conception. Sir William Petre, the Secretary of State to Queen Mary, one of the guests, in the discussion that ensued, defended the masters, advocated a liberal use of the rod, and censured the runaways as presumptuous little dogs. His views were seconded by Haddon, another stern disciplinarian, who asserted that the best schoolmaster was the greatest flogger. Dr. Wotton, who had been Ambassador at the Court of France, and Roger Ascham, the well-known instructor of Queen Elizabeth, both men of high intellectual attainments, eloquently supported the opinions of Sir William Cecil, who had blamed the masters. Ascham's opinions on the subject were so well expressed, that Cecil, afterwards meeting him in the Queen's privy-chamber, reading with her Majesty an oration of Demosthenes, requested him to state his views at length, which led to the composition of one of the most instructive of his works."

The passage in the above extract, referring to the better treatment of the rising generation, sounds sadly at a time when we hear of a school-boy dying under punishment. As for young gentlemen having no conception of the harsh treatment to which their predecessors were liable, we will just remark that not many years have elapsed since the reverend head of a school much resorted to by young noblemen, in a sermon to his boys, informed them that it was the utmost disgrace to boy or man to receive a blow, but that he could and would chastize them whenever he thought proper, were it only to make them humble under disgrace, and submissive under all provocation! This sermon created some sensation at the period of its publication. Such great castigators forget obedience to the injunction of Solomon, "Spare!" The rod spoils the child. They prefer turning the command to refrain into a direction to "lay on."

A Compendium of English and Scotch Law, stating their Differences; with a Dictionary of Parallel Terms and Phrases. By James Paterson, Barrister-at-Law. (Edinburgh, Black.)

It is impossible to exaggerate the intimacy of the connexion which now exists between England and Scotland. The traveller finds it difficult to realize the story which is told by those grim castles which frown along the confines of the two countries, and for most purposes

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"the Border" is as completely abolished as the Pyrenees were once falsely asserted to have been. Englishmen flow and ebb to and from the great Scottish towns, enriching the country as they pass. The Scottish current is more a stream than a tide, it sets steadily to the South, while the tide northwards, if it exists at all, is hardly perceptible. Scotland has the credit of producing the nobleman who now occupies the highest seat in the English State, and he in his turn has not been unmindful of his origin, and has at least taken care that the inferior offices should not be closed to his patient and persevering countrymen. The most Scotch of Scotchmen is now little else than an Englishman, with red whiskers, an odd dialect, and a taste for arithmetic.

For one purpose only does the Border still exist. Although something has been done to assimilate the laws of the kingdoms lying north and south of the Tweed, those laws remain at the present day materially different on almost every point. True, each has a barbarous jargon, but the jargon of the north is not that of the south. The language of the English lawyer is very imperfectly understood by his northern brother, and that of the Scottish lawyer is utterly incomprehensible to the English practitioner; while each speaks a language which is not only unintelligible but also unpronounceable by the public at large in both kingdoms.

It can hardly be doubted that a perfect assimilation of the laws of the two countries would be a blessing to the inhabitants of each, but this consummation is opposed by two great and powerful enemies, namely, the English and the Scottish lions. These noble representatives of national feeling would growl most portentously at any attempt to carry out the necessary alterations. The memorable reply, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare* (to which Conservative orators are under such deep obligation), was pronounced on a point in which the English and Scottish laws still differ; and doubtless, the same or the like answer would be given to every attempt to alter the law into conformity with any foreign model.

These things being so, it is most important that the lawyer of each kingdom should have every facility for obtaining at least a general knowledge of the laws of that other "undivided moiety" of Great Britain, which must so frequently regulate the rights and duties of his client. The present work is, nevertheless, we believe, the first which has offered any important assistance to this end, and we are happy to be able to add, that it is now offered in the very best manner.

Mr. Paterson has, with singular self-denial, stuck closely to the work before him. His object was to enable persons who should have acquired a competent knowledge of the laws of one country, to ascertain in what respects those of the other country were different. It was beside his purpose to consider what the laws of either country ought to be, and accordingly he has resolutely avoided all discussion of the relative merits of the laws of the two kingdoms. If, as he appears to anticipate, some may blame him for not "taking a side," he may rest assured that the large majority will appreciate his forbearance, in not, on this occasion, being tempted to stray into the pleasing fields of criticism.

The plan of the work is based on the assumption that the laws of the two countries are the same in substance when the contrary is not stated. The law of England is therefore set forth in the text in such a manner as to bring prominently forward those points on which the Scottish law differs from our own. Where any such difference exists the reader is referred to

a note at the bottom of the page, in which the corresponding law as it exists in Scotland is set out. The author has executed this part of the work with so much care and ability that, if the statements of the Scottish law, which form its distinctive character, were expunged, the summary of the English law would still form a valuable work. The very material differences which exist concerning descents are conveniently set forth in a table showing the order of succession in England and Scotland respectively.

The Dictionary of Parallel Terms and Phrases supplies a want which must have been felt by every lawyer; and, at the same time, it is so arranged as to serve as an index to the rest of the work.

We must add, that while the author has very wisely avoided all suggestions as to the improvement of the law of either country, he has in the present work afforded to all law reformers an opportunity of entering upon the consideration of such matters with a facility which has never been offered to them before. England and Scotland may each learn many a lesson in jurisprudence from the other, and the one country may adopt laws from the other with peculiar safety; inasmuch as the old goose and gander proverb will apply to such laws far more strongly than to those which may have been found beneficial amongst people less nearly connected.

Notices of Madras and Cuddalore, in the last Century, from the Journals and Letters of the Earlier Missionaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. (Longman & Co.)

THE journals of the missionaries at Madras and Cuddalur, or Cuddalore, as it is vulgarly called, dating so long back as 1726, ought to contain interesting matter. On the whole we are rather disappointed with the extracts in this volume. Here and there we get an amusing anecdote regarding the natives, and the notice of the siege of Madras is, though brief, a valuable piece of contemporary history. But out of the three hundred pages before us, there are scarcely thirty which repay the reader for the trouble of perusing them.

The Tranquebar Mission was founded by Frederick the Fourth, of Denmark, the antagonist of Charles the Twelfth. The first missionary, Ziegenbalg, arrived at his destination on the 9th of July, 1706. In 1709 he was joined by Gruendler. On the 16th of September 1719, Schultz reached Tranquebar, where he heard of Ziegenbalg's death, and next year Gruendler also died. In 1726, other missionaries having arrived, Schultz passed beyond the limits of the Danish settlement to preach the Gospel, and, at this point the extracts from the Diary of the Mission in the volume before us begin. In those days the natives of India were strong believers in their own creed, and specially in the doctrine of Metempsychosis. An amusing instance is given of this. The captain of a brigantine, having gone on shore and shot a large bird, was seized by the natives and ordered for execution. Nothing could have saved him but the ingenious advice of a Moor, or Muslim, the nature of which will be understood from the following extract:—

"When the time came, and the Captain was on the point of being executed, they asked him again: If it were true that he shot the bird? He answered, as the Moor had instructed him:—Yes: and he had the highest reason for having done so. 'Some time ago, my father died, and I cast him into the sea, when his soul entered into a fish; and when I was walking on the strand, the day before yesterday,

my father in the fish saw me, and sprang out of the water close to the shore. Then came the boor's father, who is now a bird, and swallowed my father; upon which I could do no other than be angry, and take revenge on account of my father. I took aim at the boor's father, the bird, and shot him dead, because he had swallowed my father.' No sooner had the chief at Mergim, with his Council, heard this, than they acquitted the Captain, and said: He could not have done otherwise; for it was plain that the Captain could not endure that the boor's father should swallow his father.—And so the Captain was immediately declared innocent; his chains were taken off, his people released, and his ship and lading delivered up to him."

A century has made a great change in the enlightenment of the natives. One takes this as a matter of course; but, perhaps, it is best realized by some such glimpses as the following, afforded us by Mr. Schultz in the notes to the diary of 1726:—

"The friends in England sent us at Tranquebar, a clock, which goes a whole month, and the door of which is overlaid with a mirror. It happened that the gardener brought in some vegetables from Tiliati, which he was depositing on the table; when, on looking to the right, he perceives in the glass another man with a basket, who, when he touches the basket, does so too: and when he takes his hands off the table, does the same. The man is so astonished that he hastens from the room. At the door, he meets my boy, and asks what gardener it was I had besides him. The boy replied: He hasn't got any other gardener. The man said: Why, I saw him with my own eyes. At last, the boy found how it was, and told him that he must have seen himself in the glass. He then brought him to my room, and the error was explained. Another time, the schoolmaster of the street-school brought in his report. He takes his stand immediately opposite the mirror. He was in the middle of what he had to say, and was pointing to something with his hand, when he notices with great alarm that a man is standing before him, and holding his fist at him, and threatening him. The poor man was so disturbed, that he broke out into a sweat. As soon as he had finished, he went out of the room into the fore-part of the house, and asked the Canakappel [Scribe], what man it was whom I had shut up in the room, in the little house! The Canakappel, who knew that there was no man with me, and that I had shut up no one in my chamber, soon perceived what was the matter, and that the man had seen himself in the glass. They both came back to me, and the affrighted man was pacified."

For the account of the siege of Madras by M. De la Bourdonnaie we must refer the reader to the book itself, contenting ourselves with a shrug of disgust at the conduct of the Directors of the East India Company, who, when Madras was recovered, ordered the finest building in the city to be levelled to the ground. It was a large and handsome church, and the sole cause of its demolition was that it had been erected by the French!

One more specimen of the queer notions of the natives, and we have done:—

"April 26.—I was speaking to some heathens, when one of them pointed at an old man whose head was bent almost to the ground, and said: That man must be a very great sinner; he is so old, and yet he cannot die. I spoke to the old man, on God's willingness to save him. He only laughed, however, and said: 'Give me some tobacco; I want nothing more.'"

In conclusion, we may add that the names of places are correctly written, and occasionally the etymology is given,—a very useful thing in the confusion which has been occasioned by the thousand and one varieties of the same name, owing their origin to that ignorance of the languages, which is said by some to enhance so much the value of a book of travel!

NEW NOVELS.

The First-Born; or, a Mother's Trials. By the Author of 'My Lady.' 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—My Lady was a first and promising novel. The present work fulfils that promise. It is a touching and very interesting story; and no reader will be likely to lay it down before he has read it quite through. There is a novelty in the main incident that keeps the story alive; though, perhaps, poor Amy's timidity and weakness of nature sometimes grow heavy; but the reader does not grow weary of her, in spite of the down-trodden, sorrowful aspect which she always presents: and cause enough she has for it, poor soul! Charles Crawford, her husband, is drawn true to the main type of men seen by ladies who write novels. Overbearing the weak creature by his imperious will at one fatal crisis of her life; resenting the consequences of remorse and guilt, as though her act had brought them down upon him; resenting her grief at the life-long sorrow which he has entailed upon her; revenging himself upon her, by scornful taunts, for her loss of bloom and beauty, caused by his own act; reproaching her as the cause of his fault, and visiting as a crime all that is unpleasant and inconvenient to himself. Yet, with all this, there are skillfully touched in extenuating traits, not of apology but of understanding, showing the workings of his inward life: so that Charles Crawford, with all his faults, remains a human being; and though very reprehensible, and mean, and selfish, he is so true to a type which we all know, that he keeps his hold on the reader's interest, if not on his sympathy. The dénouement trenches on a matter too horrible and revolting to be legitimately brought within the scope of possibility in a work of Art;—it is an exaggerated chance, which is both suggested and warded off by the mere will of the author, rather than by the natural flow of cause and effect. Crawford's Furies do not strike the reader with genuine ghastly dread; and the shape which his remorse takes at last is forced and horribly morbid. The latter part of the story is hurried and huddled up. The discovery of the abandoned and long-lost April is not worked up with the care and skill bestowed on many incidents which are not of nearly so much capital importance. Edward seems to fall in love and danger more for the sake of justifying his father's fantastic and horrible dread, than because it is his own inclination which attracts him to a charming young woman. No reader of experience can attach much interest to the love affairs of a young man of twenty-two and a young girl of seventeen. The final delivery from the misery which had pursued the poor mother all her life is the least successful part of the book. The description of Charles Crawford's hurried journey, after his uncle's death, and the days of suspense until the will is read, is the cleverest and best, though not, perhaps, the most touching. Fielding, the clergyman, is a fine ideal of a man and a parson; the tone of his morality is healthy and exhilarating; he deserves his good fortune. We abstain from giving any indication of the story itself, but we recommend our readers to make themselves acquainted with this novel without loss of time.

Sir Rohan's Ghost. (Boston, Lilton & Co.)—If any reader wishes to have an American notion of a ghost story, the scene of which is laid in an old English family, with an old house in Cornwall, and English men and women of the present day for the *dramatis personæ*, they can try their patience on 'Sir Rohan's Ghost'; but who the ghost was, or why it carried a *penknife*, and wore a gold ring, and what it came for, we are only vaguely told; but then the story is so vague and rhapsodical that a gleam of nature or common sense would be quite as wonderful as any ghost seen in the broad daylight. 'Sir Rohan's Ghost' is a foolish story, told with incredible efforts after fine writing.

Grandmother's Money. By the Author of 'One-and-Twenty,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—'Grandmother's Money' is far away the most interesting of the author's productions. It is a good novel. The characters are true to human nature, and the story is interesting. There is throughout a healthy tone of morality which it

is good to meet with; not fantastic or overstrained, but true, wholesome, and such as rational beings might be expected to follow. Mrs. Tresdaile, the "grandmother," is an excellently-drawn old lady, with her "unrelenting soul," which yet holds deep affections. George Keldon is not exactly of the fashion out of which heroes in novels are generally made, but he has the aspect of a real human being. The female reader will understand how his wife came to love him so thoroughly; and it is just possible she may wish that her own lover should resemble him, wearing his "rue with a difference," the difference, of course, making the special charm. Andrew Bloyce, the false lover, is a well-conceived character, although the history of his misdoings is somewhat obscure and involved. The female characters are mere sketches, indicated rather than drawn;—but we can commend 'Grandmother's Money' to readers in search of a good novel.

Corvoda Abbey; or, Lights and Shadows of the Present Day. (Saunders & Otley.)—This story—'Corvoda Abbey'—is so sincerely written and so heartily well meant that it is almost painful to treat it as a work of ordinary fiction, on its literary merits. As a tale, it is nonsense, very confused and ill put together. The author has evidently had no practice in composing stories, and acquired no skill. The intention of the book is to warn those Protestants who are tempted to leave the bosom of the Church of England for that of the Church of Rome, and to tell them they will find it a bad exchange. There are Jesuits in disguise who go prowling about to entrap unwary young heirs to large estates, and confiding young women of fortune, with the view to make priests and nuns of them. All the usual Protestant machinery is brought to bear in the story, to inculcate a wholesome fear of showing hospitality to fascinating Italian Roman Catholics, who, in this story, do not turn out to be angels. The story, however, ends satisfactorily, with the restoration of the old abbey and the acquiescence of all the parishioners in the fullest cathedral service allowed, sanctioned, or recommended by that ecclesiastical bone of contention—"the Rubric!"

Alive or Dead? a Tale of St. Crispin's Parish. By Charles Howel. (J. Blackwood.)—This is an exaggerated, huddled story of a good curate, a bad rector, a neglected parish, grateful parishioners, a model bishop,—interspersed with the melo-dramatic incidents of a suppressed will, a rascally lawyer, villains, robbers, narrow escapes, the return of people long considered dead, wrong made right, virtue rewarded, vice defeated, a happy marriage, with a ringing of church-bells that must have been both joyful and deafening. The style is somewhat crude, and the workmanship coarse,—nevertheless, we doubt not but that readers will be found for the story of 'Alive or Dead!'

How could he Help it? or, the Heart Triumphant. By A. S. Roe. (New York, Derby & Jackson; London, Low & Co.)—Mr. Roe has written works we have read with great pleasure—works containing remarks full of good sense and pleasant incidents, illustrative of American country life and manners, with sketches of character at once spirited and true to nature. We regret to say that in the present work, 'How could he Help it?' there is only a long-winded sentimentality, with occasional imitations of the manner of Mr. Dickens,—a certain Uncle Blagg being a copy of Tim Linkenwater, but several removes further from any likeness to human nature. In the story of 'How could he Help it?' the good people are made of the sugar of amiability, and the people who begin by being very bad and very bitter, are all sweetened by their infusion, till the whole story becomes such a mush of amiable weakness that the natural reader will feel inclined to wish for a draught from what some misanthrope has called "the absinthine cup of life," to take the sickly taste out of his mouth! The story is perfect nonsense. Elegant young ladies living in a back attic in a back court, and elegant young men keeping grocery stores, to emerge as heiresses and heroes; all talking sentiment enough for a dozen Minerva-press novels, and doing foolish things to match. We cannot recommend any rational human being to enter on the pages of 'The Heart Triumphant.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Fundamental Ideas of Mechanics and Experimental Data. Translated from the French of A. Morin, by J. Bennett. (New York, Appleton & Co.)—An American translation of a digested work by a pupil of Poncelet, which would repay the engineer's attention. It opens with a method which we did not know, and which is attributed to Thomas Simpson. As we looked for it in vain in 'Hutton's Course' and some other works, we give it. The base of a curve being divided into equal parts, as usual,—but their number in this method must be even—the offsets are measured and the area is approximately found as follows:—Put together the first and last offset, twice the sum of all the other odd ones, and four times the sum of all the even ones: multiply this sum by the third part of the base. Poncelet's demonstration is unworthy of him: it consists in showing that the common approximation is too small, and that this gives more. But, in truth, Simpson's method is remarkably close, and a little consideration shows that it must have been suggested by considering the arcs intercepted between successive odd offsets as arcs of parabolas. If this rule by Thomas Simpson be really in desuetude, it is amusing that it should come in again from France by way of America. But it generally happens that when a revival occurs, some few, who have not lost sight of the thing revived, contend that it is still common.

On Attractions, Laplace's Functions, and the Figure of the Earth. By Archdeacon Pratt. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a reprint from the 'Mechanical Philosophy' of the same author, with additions. There is no occasion to say anything about the subject or the author: the book will find its way to the higher mathematical student fast enough. The large work just mentioned is out of print; and, accordingly, we have here, we believe, the only English exposition of these very remarkable helps to the doctrine of Attractions which are known by the name of "Laplace's Functions," and which really act more like chemical agents than mathematical tools; for they extricate and precipitate to zero all that is not wanted, and leave the desired residuum whole and sound.

Vulgar and Duodecimal Fractions Familiarly Explained. By the Rev. John Evans. (Penny).—We do not think the author has succeeded in clear explanation. His mode of dealing with the question of multiplication of fractions may be taken as the chief instance. His attempt to bring the rule into conformity with the etymology of multiplication, instead of extending the term and setting etymology aside, never did succeed and never will.

Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-Book, &c. By Montagu Burrows, M.A. (J. H. & J. Parker).—This is a sensible account of the Oxford degrees, studies and books, for the help of those who have to pass examinations there. It abounds with good points of thought and useful information.

Report of the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for the Year ending March 1, 1860. (Dublin, Thom & Sons).—A full report of proceedings, with all the examination papers of the year. The examination papers are of a sensible character. If people will hunt our English examination papers of the last few years, they will find that an examiner of young lads in English history, because the Spaniards sent their Armada to destroy us in 1588, asked the young gentlemen, fresh from school, to name the principal Spanish authors who were alive in 1588. If the sagacious examiner, who concatenated this concatenation, would but take a look at Professor Craik's papers in the volume before us, he would learn something worth his while.

The Veracity of the Book of Genesis; with the Life and Character of the inspired Historian. By the Rev. W. H. Hoare. (Longman & Co.)—This is a mixture of the historical, the critical, and the hortatory, directed against the Rationalist school. It will be found more popular in character than many of the recent writings on the subject, and will be read with interest by that part of the public which is not deep in the grounds and the history of the dispute.

Goethe's Faust. With Critical and Explanatory

Notes, by G. G. Zerff, Ph.D. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—A compilation from the various German commentaries on 'Faust,' with a sprinkling of the editor's own (mostly grammatical) annotations. Dr. Zerff has performed his task with considerable zeal and assiduity; nevertheless, we cannot accept his interpretation. It crawls too much on the ground for its lofty and high-soaring subject; it is too full of sanctimonious cant; it pronounces its frequent truisms,—it commits its not unfrequent blunders, with rather too much of a certain pedantic solemnity; it smells more than we can bear of the lamp and the nightcap; it is too much 'Faust, interpreted by Wagner.' What, for instance, shall we say to a note like the following (the italics are ours)?—"Mephistopheles repudiates the name of Satan from a feeling of inferiority to that grander spirit of evil, but selects the title, 'Herr Baron'—an allusion to the depraved French aristocracy which, by debaucheries and fearful excesses, provoked the awful catastrophe of 1792, and all the sanguinary wars that followed in its train, destroying throughout Europe upwards of 3,000,000 able men." Or to this one (alluding to Brander's song, 'Es war eine Ratt' im Kellernest')—"A satirical song on lovers. This song, as well as that of Mephisto in the latter part of this scene ('Es war einmal ein König'), seems to be an original production of Goethe's, written in an hour of great mental excitement." The passage—

Was ihr den Geist der Zeiten heisst,
Das ist im Grund der Herren eigener Geist,
In dem die Zeiten sich bespiegeln,

has thus been commented upon by Dr. Zerff:—"Faust breaks out into bitter satire as he thinks how historians substitute their own narrow thoughts for the spirit of bygone times, and how apt they are to lay down their own biased views as historical facts. Goethe aimed in these lines more particularly at the well-known historian Luden." With regard to which assertion we beg to remark, that Luden (born in 1780) was, at the time when the above passage first appeared in print (in 'Faust: ein Fragment,' Leipzig, 1790,—not 1789, as the annotator has it on page 20), a boy of ten years of age. However, let us not be unjust! By another note:—"Lang ist die Kunst—kurz ist das Leben,"—one of those epigrammatical observations in which Goethe is so rich and striking,—we learn with pleasure that Goethe is the author of the Latin adage, "Ars longa, vita brevis est"; and with gratitude for this new and interesting piece of information we must wind up our notice.

A School Edition of Sallust, from the practised pen of Mr. G. Long—*C. Sallustii Crispi Catilina et Jugurtha* (Whittaker), forms a valuable addition to the excellent series of "Grammar School Classics" connected with the 'Bibliotheca Classica.' Mr. Long's style of editing is sufficiently known. What- ever can throw light upon the text is collected in the smallest possible compass, and expressed in the most telling way. The racy robustness of thought by which Mr. Long is distinguished is calculated to serve as a wholesome stimulant. We are not quite satisfied, however, with his plea for confining himself to only three or four editions in the preparation of his own. He says he has no doubt other editions contain good things which he has missed through not looking for them; "but if a man uses a very great number of books, it is likely that his work will not be the better for it." We suppose the plain English of the matter is, that Mr. Long has not been able to find time or opportunity for consulting many works.—Two publications have been issued for the use of candidates for the Oxford examination of schools. The first is *Shakespeare's Henry the Eighth*, by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longman), which, considering that the examination in this subject is to take place in the early part of June, is rather too late in its appearance to be of much service for that purpose; nor even if it had come out earlier, do we think it would have afforded any very valuable assistance. The annotations are often too trivial and common-place. The other publication is a *Middle-Class Atlas*, comprising a *Series of Six Coloured Maps*, by W. M'Leod (Longman). The maps are very neatly executed by Waller, and the price is moderate.—We must

briefly dismiss the remainder of our batch, comprising *The Gospel of St. Luke, in the Authorized Version, arranged in Parts and Sections, with Titles and Summaries of Contents, and Marginal Notes of Time and Place*, by the Rev. J. Forshall, M.A. (Longman);—*My Country: the History of the British Isles*, by E. S. A., edited by Rev. J. H. Browne (Wertheim);—*The Pupil Teacher's Handbook to the Annual Government Examination* (Piper);—and *The Penny English Grammar*, by M. D. Kavanagh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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RAIN.

WHEN, breathing balm o'er flock and fold,
Low winds bring sweetness from the south,
When still the winter-touch and old
October biteth in the mouth—
I stand beside my cottage door,
And see above me and before,
Across the skies and o'er the plain,
The shadows of the Rain.

O watch them blown from hill to hill,
O'er lonely streams and windy downs,
From thorpe to thorpe, from vill to vill,
And over solitary towns;
Like stragglers from the skirts of Night,
Slow-squadron'd by a wind of light,
Torn down to music as they roll,
Sobbing as with a Soul!

Across the skies and o'er the plain,
Below the silence of the spheres,
The hidden Angel of the Rain

Is sighing with a sense of tears:
And list'ning to her voice it seems
Some fancy muffled-up in dreams,
Some shapeless thought our visions keep,
Moaning thro' shades of Sleep!

I hear the voice and cannot doubt
The wisdom of the thought I win—
That all the changeful world without
Must type the changeful world within;
Nor may the poet fail to gain
One hint of kindred with the Rain,
Type of a life whose hopes and fears
Are rainbow'd out from tears!

For, standing now between the shower
And sun, I glory to behold
The Rainbow leave her cloudy bowyer,
Transferr'd in a mist of gold:
Her trembling train of clouds retreat,
The Earth yearns up to kiss her feet,—
She wears the many-hued and gay
Robe of the unborn May!

B.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.

The obituary of the week has been signalized by the sudden and premature death of Mr. Albert Smith. On Friday he walked from Fulham into town; on Monday evening he appeared at the Egyptian Hall; on Wednesday morning he lay lifeless at Fulham. Another twenty-four hours and he would have entered upon the forty-fifth year of his age. The tens of thousands who went down to the great race of Epsom came back and were startled to hear that the pleasant and sparkling monodist was dead. Albert Smith, however, deserves to be remembered for more than his sparkling pictorial lectures—rich in character, and unprecedentedly successful though they were. His claims as a versatile, agreeable, and imaginative writer were far from inconsiderable, and some of his novels will not soon pass out of circulation. At the same time it must be allowed that his great popularity was achieved on the summits of Mont Blanc, where he dug up a treasure of fun from under the snow. He was liked because, in an original style, and with exhaustless vivacity, he sang and chatted of the mountains, of the people on the mountains, of the people not on the mountains, of the way from the mountains to China. His works were well received, but his entertainments were the rage; and it is satisfactory to know that they enabled him to amass a competent fortune.

Mr. Albert Smith was born at Chertsey, May 24, 1816. His father, a surgeon, destined him for the same profession. He was sent to Merchant Taylors' School, where Mathews the elder had also studied, and joined in the triumphant crusade against flogging; but the educational course of that ancient seminary failed to imbue him with any ambition to excel in surgery. Neither did the clinical walk of Middlesex Hospital, though he gained several prizes and exhibited much experimental proficiency. Studying afterwards at Paris, at the Hôtel Dieu, he advanced his knowledge of medicine, but still more his knowledge of men and manners. So that when, returning to England and to Chertsey, he joined his father in practice, it was soon discovered that he had other sympathies, other capacities, other aims. He had been accustomed, as a boy, to construct miniature panoramas and to manage tea-table theatres; he had, even, when eleven years old, sung in imitation of Mathews at a public dinner. Therefore, he began to write, and contributed to the *Lancet*, 'The Confessions of Jasper Bubble, a Dissecting-room Porter,'—a series of ghastly grins. Then he wrote for *The Mirror*, and was paid half-a-crown a column. Next, coming up to London, he recounted, in *Bentley's Magazine*, the incidents of an adventure with Italian brigands. This was followed by 'The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury'—considered by some the very best of his productions,—'The Scattergood Family,' 'The Poppleton Legacy,' and 'The Marchioness Brinvilliers.' Mr. Albert Smith was about the same time engaged upon *Punch*, and added to its humours 'The Physiology of Evening

Parties,' 'The Medical Student,' and other light varieties. For the Surrey Theatre he wrote 'Blanche Heriot; or, the Chertsey Curfew,'—for the Lyceum a number of Christmas adaptations from the tales of Mr. Dickens,—and for other stages various burlesques:—'Aladdin,' 'Whittington and his Cat,' 'Valentine and Orson,' &c., in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews sustained characters. In 1849, after a visit to Constantinople, he published a lively and disparaging account of the much-flattered city, and washed a great deal of colour out of the Oriental turban. This journey seems to have suggested the peripatetic entertainment, which afterwards became the most popular of all public exhibitions in England. 'The Overland Route,' however, was speedily eclipsed by 'Mont Blanc,' which, five years ago, was repeated for the thousandth time. It was six years before he interrupted the incessant production of this "novelty," which seemed as novel in 1858 as in 1852, for it was Mr. Albert Smith, and not Mr. Albert Smith's audience, that had become weary of it. His visit to China, however, successful though it was, must be described as only an interlude. The Chinese entertainment was withdrawn a few weeks since to make way for the old, ever-fresh, ever-fascinating 'Mont Blanc,' which, as we have said, was brought out for the last time on Monday evening.

In August 1859 Mr. Albert Smith married a daughter of Mr. Keeley, the comedian. Towards the close of the year an attack of apoplexy alarmed his family and friends, when a striking proof of his popularity was exhibited in the fact that persons of all classes, including the Queen herself, reiterated their inquiries at the doors of North-End Lodge, Fulham, where Mr. Smith resided. He recovered, but it was felt that he too suddenly and too impatiently made his re-appearance on a scene of excitement and fatigue peculiarly dangerous to a man of his constitution and temperament, especially after a transient but severe collapse of the brain. A painful change was noted in his appearance when he took part, a short time ago, in an amateur performance, having a charitable object, at the Lyceum Theatre, and when, almost immediately afterwards, he again rendered a generous aid, at Sadler's Wells, to a benefit for one of his literary brethren, who passed away before the alleviation came. Mr. Albert Smith was invariably active when called upon to befriend an author or an artist in necessity. We may mention that, at the time of his death, his name was upon the list of a committee formed to promote a fund in a case of literary distress.

It is not now the time to discuss the literary merits of Albert Smith. He was popular, whether he wrote for *Bentley*, for *Punch*, or for the stage; and although some of his literary speculations were comparative failures, his personal success went on increasing until he hit upon the idea of his Entertainments at the Egyptian Hall, which enjoyed an amount of public favour equal to the highest bestowed upon the elder Mathews, and far more sustained than accrued to any one entertainment in which Mathews ever performed. The songs were generally written by himself; but he was sometimes assisted by sketches from contemporary pens. His latest literary compositions, we believe, were those contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Albert Smith was thoroughly light-hearted, and, what is better, thoroughly warm-hearted. In his intercourse with the public, the decorum, the liberality, the punctual consideration of a thorough gentleman cannot be too earnestly commemorated. Among his brothers in novel writing, in arranging for the stage, in exhibiting, he was deservedly popular, because he was neither intriguing nor envious. Though he lived by his talents (at the outset precariously), he was never to be heard of as in debt or under obligation; and from the time when he began to gather his harvest, his liberality was as great as his prudence had been wise. Among his own people, he was invaluable,—good, in every sense of the word, and without parade or pretence,—affectionate, enduring, unselfish. Such a man is a loss, especially when he dies in the prime of life and plenitude of energy.

SCIENCE IN THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Mr. F. A. Abel, Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department, has delivered, before the Members of the Royal Institution, a lecture 'On recent Applications of Science, in Reference to the Efficiency and Welfare of Military Forces.' The subject of this discourse has so deep and immediate an interest for all classes of readers, that we have no hesitation in giving the substance of it in the most prominent place at our command.

Some introductory remarks were offered illustrative of the improvements which had taken place within the last few years in almost everything connected with the efficiency, comfort, and general welfare of the soldier, and which had been effected by the successful adaptations made, from time to time, of discoveries and improvements in applied sciences. The general introduction of rifled small-arms; the great perfection and saving of cost attained in the manufacture of all implements of war; the employment of electric telegraphs in the field;—may be quoted as examples of important results completely or partially attained even during the late war.

One of the most important subjects in connexion with military equipment, and one which has recently received a very large share of general attention, relates to the changes which have gradually been effected in the nature of material, and the principles of construction, applied to the production of cannon. Until very recently the materials used for cannon have been only of two kinds; cast iron and bronze, or rather the alloy of copper and tin, known as gun-metal. Of these, the latter is by far the most ancient. Guns were cast of bronze in France and Germany about 1370, and from that period until the close of the fifteenth century, this material gradually replaced wrought iron, of which guns were constructed in the first instance. An examination of such iron guns, of early date, as are still in existence (such as the Mons Meg, of Scotland, the great gun of Ghent, and others), shows that the principles involved in their general construction are precisely those which have just been most successfully applied to the production of wrought iron rifled guns in this country. Those ancient guns were built up of stave-bars arranged longitudinally, upon which wrought iron rings were shrunk. The very imperfect nature of those structures, arising from the primitive condition of mechanical and metallurgical appliances at that early period, rendered their durability exceedingly uncertain; and it is therefore not surprising to find that compound guns of this class were gradually replaced by cannon cast in one piece. Even the great expense of bronze, as compared with iron, was counterbalanced by the vast amount of time and labour which must have been bestowed on the construction of the old wrought iron guns.

Although cast iron was applied to the production of shot and other projectiles at the close of the fourteenth century, it was not until about 1660 that cannon were made of this material. In proportion as the facility of its production increased, its application in this direction was gradually extended; but in no country has it ever entirely superseded bronze or gun-metal, which, on account of its superior tenacity, has always been employed for the construction of light field-guns. This alloy possesses, however, some very serious defects, arising principally out of its softness and its consequent incapacity to resist the injurious effects of rapid firing. Numerous experiments have been made with alloys of copper, and, recently, with other combinations of that metal, with the object of discovering some material, at least equal to gun-metal in tenacity, and superior to it in hardness and also in uniformity. Alloys of copper and aluminium have been proposed; but, apart from the present great cost of aluminium, the readiness with which this metal is attacked by alkaline substances, and the powerful corrosive action which portions of the products of decomposition of powder consequently exert upon it, preclude its application to the production of a substitute for gun-metal. The effect of silicon in hardening and greatly increasing the tenacity of copper has also received

attention; and there appears little doubt that, the difficulty of producing on a large scale an uniform compound of copper and silicon once overcome, such a material would prove a most valuable substitute for bronze. The effects of a small quantity of phosphorus upon copper are similar to those of silicon; the metal is greatly hardened, its uniformity may be ensured, and its tenacity is also much increased. Copper containing from two to four per cent. of phosphorus will resist a strain of from 48,000 to 50,000 pounds on the square inch, while the average strain borne by gun-metal is about 35,000 pounds. Uniform compounds of phosphorus and copper can, moreover, be prepared without difficulty upon a large scale. By immersing pieces of phosphorus for a short time in a solution of sulphate of copper they become coated with a film of the metal, so that they may be safely handled, and thrust beneath the surface of liquid copper before the coating melts; thus, the phosphorus is readily combined with the copper without loss.

The great success which has recently attended the construction of malleable iron guns, appears, however, to render it doubtful whether any of the compounds above referred to, or others of a similar character, will ever receive employment as materials for cannon. Attempts have been made from time to time, for many years past, to produce forgings of malleable iron of sufficient size for conversion into cannon. The great difficulty of insuring anything approaching uniformity of chemical composition and physical properties in cast iron, and the consequent great variation and uncertainty of the enduring power of guns made of that material acted as powerful incentives for the prosecution of such experiments. Experience gained during the recent war was also unfavourable, partly to the employment of cast iron as the material for the heaviest pieces of ordnance, and partly to the system of casting these hitherto in use. An important series of experiments recently carried on under the United States' Government, with reference to the application of cast-iron for the production of cannon, had furnished many valuable results, and the continuation of these experiments and inquiries, both in America and in this country, appeared to promise considerable improvements in the general quality and uniformity of cast-iron cannon. Meanwhile, however, the importance of securing, without loss of time, more uniformly durable guns, to which the principle of rifling could be applied with greater security than to cast-iron, became an additional inducement for the renewal of experiments with the view of producing wrought iron cannon of large calibre.

The attempts made by Nasmyth and others to produce large forgings, sufficiently perfect for conversion into cannon, were, however, uniformly attended with failure, excepting in the instance of a very large gun (13-inch calibre), constructed at the Mersey Company's works, which has successfully withstood some severe trials, though even this gun is not a perfectly sound forging throughout. This want of success is ascribed partly to the difficulty of ensuring perfect welds throughout a very large forging, and partly to a change which is gradually effected in the physical structure of the metal, by its repeated exposure to a high temperature, and possibly also, in some measure, by its frequent subjection to powerful concussion. In large masses of wrought iron, which have been built up by welding, the fibrous structure of the metal is always found to have passed over, more or less perfectly, into a lamellar structure, and the strength of the mass thus becomes very considerably diminished.

While unsuccessful attempts to construct cannon of large masses of malleable iron were still in progress, Mr. Mallet, Captain Blakeley, and others, who had given the subject of the construction of cannon of large size their serious attention, and had applied mathematical reasoning to its elucidation, had arrived at the conclusion that the true system to be followed was that of constructing cannon of several parts, combined in such a manner as to render every portion of the metal available in resisting, by its tenacity and elasticity, the strain exerted upon the gun by the explosion of powder.

The method of construction proposed by those gentlemen consisted in preparing, in the first instance, cylinders (or rings, to be afterwards braced together), and in shrinking upon these, other rings, of which the internal diameter was somewhat less than the external diameter of the first rings or the cylinder. The latter are thus placed in a state of compression, while the external rings are in a state of tension. Other rings are again shrunk upon the outer ones, according to the size of the gun and the strain which it has to bear. In this way, the whole of the metal composing a heavy gun or mortar is arranged in a condition most favourable to the effectual resistance of a sudden strain applied from the interior. A gun constructed on this plan, by Capt. Blakeley, has exhibited very great enduring powers. Two enormous mortars have also been constructed by Mr. Mallet on the same principle; and, although the trials with one of these were only partially successful, the correctness of the principles above referred to were in no way impugned by the results obtained.

The methods adopted for the production of the beautiful rifle-gun invented by Sir W. Armstrong, which is rapidly replacing the old bronze field guns, afford an interesting illustration of the application of the above system to the construction of very light and durable cannon. This gun consists essentially of rings, partly welded together so as to produce a cylinder or barrel of sufficient length, and partly shrunk one upon another, so as to impart the requisite strength to the structure. The rings themselves are from two to three feet in length, and are formed out of long bars, which are coiled up, when at a red heat, into spiral tubes, and afterwards welded into solid rings or tubes, by a few blows from the steam-hammer, applied to one end of the heated coil, while in a vertical position. The rings are united, to form the barrel of the gun, by raising to a welding heat the closely proximate extremities of two rings, placed end to end, and then applying a powerful pressure to the cold ends of the rings. In the large guns, a second layer of rings is shrunk on to the first set, or barrel, throughout the length; but in the smaller guns it is only behind the trunnions that two additional rings are shrunk on, one over the other. The outer ring is exactly like those already described; but the intermediate one is prepared by bending two iron slabs into a semi-cylindrical form, and then welding them together at the edges. In this way, a cylinder is obtained in which the fibre of the iron is arranged longitudinally instead of transversely, as in the other rings. This arrangement is adopted, because that part of the gun has to sustain the principal force of the thrust upon the breech, on the discharge. It is into this portion that the breech-screw (made of steel) fits, by means of which a moveable plug of steel, provided with a soft copper washer, is pressed up against the end of the barrel, when the gun has been loaded. The breech-screw being hollow, the charge is introduced through it into the gun, on the removal of the plug.

This gun, built up of so many pieces, accurately welded and turned and fitted, with its 30 or 40 grooves, its neat lever-arrangement for working the breech-screw, its admirable sights for giving direction, and various other arrangements, contrived so as to render it a most complete and perfect weapon, is undoubtedly very costly as compared with the ordinary cast-iron gun. But, owing to the admirable system of manufacture, and the beautiful mechanical appliances brought to bear upon the production of each part, the original cost of the gun has already been very much diminished; on comparing the price of a 12-pounder gun with that of a bronze gun of the same calibre, which it has now superseded, the latter is found to be about double the expense. The price of iron used for the manufacture of the Armstrong gun is 19s. per ton; it is the best description of malleable iron, bearing a tensile strain of about 74,000 pounds on the square inch. The present cost of a 12-pounder gun (weighing 8 cwt.) is about 93s. The value of gun-metal is about 125s. per ton; and the cost of a 12-pounder gun of this material (weighing 19 cwt.) is 175s. 10s. Of the latter, it may be said, that when no longer serviceable it may be re-cast, while an old Armstrong gun cannot be re-converted into

a new one. But, on the other hand, the average number of rounds which can be fired from the old gun before it is unserviceable, scarcely exceeds 1,000, while the limit to the power of endurance of the Armstrong gun is not yet known. Between 5,000 and 6,000 rounds have been fired from one, without any vital injury to the gun.

While these important results have been obtained with guns of wrought iron, built up of rings, others, scarcely less valuable, have attended the application of materials, varying in their nature between steel and malleable iron, to the production of light guns, cast in one piece. M. Krupp, of Essen, was the first to produce masses of cast steel of sufficient size for conversion into cannon. A 12-pounder gun, cast of this material, was experimented upon in this country several years ago, and exhibited the most extraordinary powers of endurance, having withstood the heaviest proofs without bursting. Similarly good results were obtained with cast steel in France and Germany, and it is now applied to the construction of the rifled field guns in Prussia. A cast material, somewhat similar in character to this steel of M. Krupp, and to which the name of homogenous iron has been given, has recently received most successful application in the hands of Mr. Whitworth, not only to the production of the barrels for his rifle-small-arms, but also to the manufacture of his beautiful rifle-cannon. The smaller cannon are cast in one piece, and then forged to the required form. The heavy guns (80 and 100-pounders) consist, however, of cylinders of homogenous iron—upon which hoops of fibrous iron are forced by hydraulic pressure, the breech-portion receiving hoops of puddled steel. The small Whitworth guns undoubtedly possess the great advantage of simplicity of construction over the compound guns just described; but the present great expense of the material gives the latter the advantage in point of cost. There can be little doubt, however, that the facilities for obtaining products of this description will increase with the demand; and there appears no reason why the process of Mr. Bessemer, which has recently been applied with great success to the conversion of iron of good chemical quality into excellent cast steel, upon a very considerable scale, should not be resorted to for the production, at a moderate cost, of masses of cast steel, or a material of a similar character, of sufficient size for conversion into cannon of all sizes but those of the heaviest calibre, which it will, perhaps, always be found most advantageous to construct of several pieces, upon the principles just now referred to.

The improvements effected in the construction of fire-arms have rendered indispensable a careful revision of the descriptions of gunpowder hitherto used, which has already led to the modification of several important points in the manufacture of powder, whereby a greater uniformity in the action of the latter is ensured, and its explosion is regulated with especial regard to the double work which it now has to perform in the greater number of rifled arms, namely, that of propelling the projectile, and of expanding it into the grooves of the rifle.

Considerable attention has been devoted in different continental states, during the last few years, to the application of the different forms of electricity to the discharge of mines. The many serious inconveniences attending the employment of voltaic batteries for that purpose in the field have led to the use, with considerable success, of the arrangements contrived by Ruhmkorff and others for the production of powerful electro-magnetic currents. The application of the induction-coil machine, with appropriate fuse-arrangements for the ignition of the mine by means of the spark, led to a very great reduction in the size of the battery required even for extensive operations. The necessity, however, of still using a battery, and the great liability to injury of the induction-apparatus, have rendered the advantage to be attained by their employment somewhat questionable. In Austria, very important results are said to have been obtained by the employment of frictional in the place of voltaic electricity. A very portable arrangement of a plate-electric machine, with Leyden jars, and a small stove to protect the apparatus from damp, has

been employed with success in some extensive operations, as many as one hundred charges having been fired simultaneously by its means. Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Abel have carried on numerous experiments on the application of electricity in this direction; and, at the suggestion of the former, attempts were made to employ the electricity obtained, by induction, from permanent magnets. No difficulty was experienced in igniting a single charge by its agency; but it was found that the ignition of more than one charge could not be effected with certainty, by the employment even of the most powerful magnets and the use of fuses containing very sensitive compositions. Eventually, a fuse-arrangement was contrived and a composition prepared, by Mr. Abel, with the employment of which the ignition of several mines could be effected with certainty, by means of one of the small magnetic arrangements employed by Mr. Wheatstone in his portable telegraphs; and an ingenious combination of several such magnets, arranged in a form very portable and readily worked by any soldier, can be applied with equal certainty to the discharge of a considerable number of mines. The great element of success in the fuse-composition employed, is to be found in the circumstance that it combines a high degree of sensitiveness with considerable conducting power. The substitution of the magnet for the voltaic and other arrangements hitherto used will greatly facilitate mining operations; the soldier requires but little instruction in its use; with ordinary care it is not liable to derangement; it is very transportable, and ready for application at the shortest notice.

In connexion with submarine operations, vulcanized india-rubber bags have become valuable substitutes for the wooden and metal receptacles hitherto employed for the charges of powder. The numerous applications which india-rubber, especially in its vulcanized form, now receives in connexion with military equipment, render it a most indispensable material. Thus, it has been applied to the preparation of waterproof linings for powder-barrels, waterproof cases for cartridges, convenient holders and waterproof coatings for percussion caps; it is used in the form of springs and buffers in connexion with gun-carriages and the beds of heavy mortars; ambulance waggons are supplied with efficient and easily applicable springs of india-rubber; and one of the most important additions recently made to the comfort of troops has been the general supply to them, when on active service, of waterproof clothing and covers, to be used in camp.

The protection of camp-erections from fire has also received attention with successful results. A cheap and ready mode of applying a coating of insoluble silicate of lime and soda to the surface of camp-huts, whereby very important protection against fire is attained, received application a few years ago; and quite recently a method has been devised by Mr. Abel of impregnating tent-cloth with silicates, to such an extent as effectually to prevent fire from spreading, when applied to any portion of it, and in such a form as to enable them to resist the solvent effect of drenching rains.

The application of soluble silicates to the preparation of very porous artificial stone has enabled Mr. Ransome to produce portable filters, by the aid of which the soldier may frequently be enabled to partake of water, which otherwise would be unfit for use. A still more efficient portable filter is now, however, prepared of carbon in a porous condition, which not only has the property of retaining the mechanical impurities of water in its passage through it, but also will purify it to a very considerable extent from injurious organic matters and gases which it may contain.

One of the most important improvements which have yet been effected in the purification of water, and one which has already received important application in connexion with the military service, is presented in the apparatus contrived by Dr. Normandy for the preparation of wholesome and pleasant water from sea or other water unfit for consumption. The apparatus consists, in the first instance, of a great improvement on the condensing arrangement contrived by Sir T. Grant, which has been for some time used in the navy. The heat

abstracted from the steam first consumed is applied to the distillation of a second similar quantity of water, and the arrangement employed for condensing this second product is of such a nature as to ensure a very gradual but continuous replacement of the condensing water. In this manner the latter becomes sufficiently heated, before it passes out of the apparatus, to part with the gasses which it contains in solution, and which are made to pass into the distilling apparatus and mix with the steam. The condensed product is thus thoroughly aerated; it is then, finally, made to pass through a charcoal filter, which completely deprives it of the disagreeable empyreumatic flavour always possessed by distilled water. Independently of the applications which this apparatus is receiving to the supply of ships with water, it has proved very valuable in readily and continuously producing large quantities of wholesome water for the supply of troops at stations where the only water procurable was unfit for consumption.

The important subject of the economical supply of well-cooked and palatable food to troops in barracks and on active service, which had been considerably neglected previous to the late war, has received great attention on the part of Captain Grant, and the results of his labours in this direction have been the production of most efficient cooking-ranges for barracks, and equipments for cooking in the field. By the employment of the range, with oven attached, which has been contrived by him, and is used at Aldershot, Woolwich, and other military stations, the cost of cooking for a large number of troops (800 to 1,000 being supplied with food from one range) has been reduced to one halfpenny per man per week; and by further improvements, which Captain Grant is just carrying out, it will still be subject to considerable reduction. The food is, at the same time, cooked in various ways by means of the oven and other appliances. An arrangement has been devised by Captain Grant, and used by troops with great success, for cooking in the field in long cylindrical boilers, which are so disposed over trenches dug for the purpose that, with a very small consumption of fuel, well-cooked food may be supplied from eight of them, in between two and three hours, sufficient for 800 men. These kettles are of such a form that they may also be made to serve the purpose of pontoons in the construction of bridges.

The subjects briefly discussed in this discourse can only be regarded as examples of the many directions in which every branch of science has recently received application in connexion with the military service.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Guarantee Fund for the Exhibition of 1862 is proceeding with a spirit which justifies the hopes of the most sanguine. It was only on the 2nd of March last that the Council announced to its own members that before another International Exhibition could be held the Society must have a guarantee to the extent of a quarter of a million of money! A quarter of a million was an amount calculated to startle many persons; and when the Council added that, to insure the Exhibition being held in 1862, that amount must be subscribed for within six months, then people shook their heads in despair. The result has shown the spirit of our middle classes. The amount promised up to yesterday was 269,700*l.*; and we think it not improbable that when the subject is brought before the public generally, it will run up a good deal further. We should like to see it half-a-million. Any dozen of the hundreds of intelligent men in our great manufacturing and commercial towns could settle that question in a month. It is true that, in one sense, further assistance is not required; enough has been done to insure the Exhibition; but the recognition of the principle cannot be too extensive. Every subscription is a testimony of good will; evidence to the world of the energy, the enterprise, the liberality, and the self-dependence of Englishmen. We understand that the Council of the Society of Arts have already applied to the Commissioners of 1851, for a lease for a term of sixteen acres of the land, purchased

by the Commissioners with the surplus of 1851, as the Council propose on this occasion to erect a portion of the building of a permanent character. Of this resolution we heartily approve. In 1851 the Exhibition was an experiment, and the removal of the building the condition on which it was permitted to be erected in Hyde Park. Now these Exhibitions are recognized as national benefits, instructive, pleasurable, and profitable; now, when all future Exhibitions may be held on the freehold estate purchased by the Commissioners with the surplus funds of 1851, it would be an unjustifiable waste of resources to erect merely temporary buildings; it would, indeed, make the Exhibition a positive nuisance to the neighbourhood; for construction or destruction would be going on there for one-half of every ten years.

We understand that it has recently been ascertained, beyond doubt, that the Picture Gallery at Dulwich is exposed to constant danger from fire. The Governors are naturally very anxious about it. This Gallery contains some of the choicest pictures in England, the loss of which would be irreparable. The danger springs from the existence, on one side of the gallery, and in close contact with it, of a row of small almshouses, occupied by poor people, aged, and, for the most part, infirm. The lantern windows are of wood. Once these wooden windows get fairly in flames, woe to the Cuypers, Murillos, and Van Dycks! Last year a fire actually broke out in one of these houses, and the Collection was saved by nothing less than a miracle. The attention of the Governors, and of Mr. Barry, surveyor to the buildings, has been called to the matter, and we shall hope to hear very soon that, by their care and wisdom, all public fears on this head are at an end.

Earl De Grey and Ripon will preside at the annual dinner of the Geographical Society, to be held on Monday next at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Annual Meeting of the Arundel Society will be held at the Rooms of the Society on Thursday, next week, at three o'clock.

Mr. Watson has been unanimously elected Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

We understand that the Report of the Committee on 'Uniform Musical Pitch' has been prepared, and that the Council of the Society of Arts has summoned a Meeting of Musicians and others interested in music for Monday, the 5th of June next, at three o'clock, to take the Report into consideration.

The Scientific Relief Fund, instituted by the Royal Society, has attained an amount of 3,475*l.* The Subscribers are:—G. B. Airy, 20*l.*; J. G. Appold, 100*l.*; Sir W. Armstrong, 100*l.*; Dr. N. Arnott, 25*l.*; C. C. Babington, 50*l.*; A. K. Barclay, 100*l.*; Rev. J. Barlow, 10*l.*; W. Bowman, 100*l.*; Sir B. Brodie, Bart., 100*l.*; Duke of Buccleuch, 100*l.*; G. Buckton, 10*l.*; Rev. T. Burnett, 3*l.*; G. Busk, 25*l.*; B. B. Cabbell, 100*l.*; S. H. Christie, 10*l.*; Miss Burdett Coutts, 100*l.*; C. R. Darwin, 100*l.*; Warren De la Rue, 100*l.*; Duke of Devonshire, 100*l.*; F., 10*l.* 10*s.*; W. Fairbairn, 100*l.*; Dr. Frankland, 100*l.*; J. P. Gassiot, 100*l.*; J. W. Gilbart, 100*l.*; Dr. J. H. Gladstone, 100*l.*; Sir H. P. Gordon, 50*l.*; P. Hardwick, 50*l.*; W. Harvey, 100*l.*; J. Heywood, 50*l.*; Rowland Hill, 100*l.*; J. Hodgson, 21*l.*; R. Hudson, 100*l.*; Dr. H. Benze Jones, 100*l.*; Dr. Leeson, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., 100*l.*; J. Lubbock, 30*l.*; Dr. W. A. Miller, 21*l.*; Major J. A. Moore, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir R. I. Murchison, 100*l.*; A. F. Osler, 25*l.*; Sir C. Pasley, 50*l.*; Major-Gen. Portlock, 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. Prestwich, 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. R. Reeves, 50*l.*; G. Rennie, 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. Rogers, 10*l.*; Dr. Roget, 10*l.*; Lord Rosse, 100*l.*; E. J. Rudge, 5*l.* 5*s.*; F. W. Russell, 20*l.*; Gen. Sabine, 25*l.*; W. W. Saunders, 50*l.*; J. Simon, 100*l.*; S. R. Solly, 20*l.*; W. Spence, 100*l.*; R. Stephenson (per Executors), 100*l.*; W. Tite, 100*l.*; N. B. Ward, 21*l.*; C. Wheatstone, 20*l.*; S. C. Whitbread, 100*l.*; J. Whitworth, 100*l.*; Erasmus Wilson, 100*l.*; G. Wilson, 100*l.*; Sir W. P. Wood, 100*l.*; Lord Wrottesley, 50*l.*; J. Yates, 21*l.* Of the above, the sum of 3,204*l.* 15*s.* has been invested in 3,351*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* New Three per cent. Consols.

Here is a bit of romance in marble! More than a year ago—before the Tuscan Hapsburg fled from Florence—an English gentleman entered the noble

Church of Santa Maria Novella. The marble floor was littered with rubbish. Monks were superintending, masons pulling to pieces, the splendid internal decorations of the Church. The singing-gallery, a beautiful and precious work of Italian Art,—a masterpiece of Baccio d'Agnolo—lay in fragments on the ground; it had been bought, the gentleman heard, for little more than old marble, by a dealer, Signor Freppa, of Florence, and was about to be re-sold to a French builder, with a view to its being placed as a balcony—with its Lily of the Florentine Republic and the motto "Libertas"—in one of those fantastic houses which the hideous taste of the Second Empire has introduced into the suburbs of Paris. The Englishman saw his chance, and secured the work for 350*l.* In a few weeks the Italian Hapsburg fled from his capital; with him fell the reign of the monk and jobber; the old Lily and the old Liberty sprang once more into fashion and power. A popular Government made an inquiry as to the pretended restorations going on in the Florentine churches, particularly in the Church of Santa Maria Novella. The sale of the marble singing-gallery—its removal to England—came to light. Baron Ricasoli ordered a public prosecution to be instituted against the clergy for having alienated a noble work of Art; which State prosecution is still pending. Meanwhile, the beautiful Gallery itself—with its Republican devices—has been added to the accumulating treasures of the South Kensington Museum.

The success of M. Louis Blanc's course of Lectures 'On the Salons of France in the Eighteenth Century,' has been so decided as to command a repetition in the same place. On Wednesday evening the first lecture was delivered again, and the course will be continued next week.

We have to record the death of Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, who was extensively known and respected in legal and literary circles. Sir Fortunatus was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1811 by the Middle Temple, and had been a Bencher of that Society for many years. In 1822 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the law in the West India Islands, and on the passing of an Act founded upon his report (we believe he was the only surviving Commissioner), his services were acknowledged by knighthood. He was afterwards a member of the Corporation Commission, and was subsequently appointed one of the Masters of the Queen's Bench, which office he held until his death, on the 20th inst. He had recently resigned the Recordship of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Sir Fortunatus was a member of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries; a Vice-President of the Archaeological Association, and a member of the Archaeological Institute. He was favourably known in the legal world as the author of a valuable work 'On the Construction of Statutes.' He also published many pamphlets on literary and legal subjects, and some dramatic and poetical pieces.

We have only to publish as we receive it the following note from Mr. Herapath, on the 'Dynamical Theory of Airs':—

"The Retreat, Peckham, May 22.

"I observe, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, an advertisement of the next meeting of the British Association, to take place in June, at which, from what is stated in your report of the previous meeting (*Athenæum* for Oct. 8th, 1859, p. 468), I infer that Prof. C. Maxwell intends to present the Association with a calculation of the velocity of sound, deduced from what he calls the 'Dynamical Theory of Gases,' which, but not under that title, was published by me in the 'Annals of Philosophy' for 1821, and since much extended in my 'Mathematical Physics.' To save the Professor unnecessary trouble, I beg you to permit me to inform him that, in the second volume of the 'Mathematical Physics,' he will find the velocity of sound deduced and calculated from this theory of gases, and compared with the velocities observed by Capt. Parry, the French Academicians, Dr. Gregory, M. More, and the French Board of Longitude, at temperatures from 15° 31' below Fahr., zero to 64° Fahr.

above it, and differing from a mean of the whole by only .04 of a foot. Besides this Prof. Maxwell will find other subjects mentioned by him, with several to which he has not alluded, flowing from this theory of gases, deduced and collated, with experiments. Prof. Maxwell, I perceive, mentions Messrs. Joule and Clausens as having laboured in the same field that I have. Mr. Joule's experiments, prior to the publication of the 'Mathematical Physics,' I had seen, which are mentioned in this work, and the agreement of theory with them shown. Whatever has been since done by him and others, I am unacquainted with, not having been able to look into any scientific work for the last seven or eight years. I hope, however, before the present year is out, to lay before the public what I did some years ago in the different branches of physical, if not in the mathematical sciences. With Mr. Joule's experiments I was much pleased. He has the merit of first disproving by experiment the doctrine of Caloric in Air, and, as a consequence, of establishing the 'Dynamical Theory of Gases' as experimental facts. I am, &c.,

JNO. HERAPATH."

An Exhibition of educational books, maps, diagrams, and general scholastic machinery is to be held in Amsterdam in July of this year. English exhibitors are invited to forward specimens. H. W. Bloem, of Amsterdam, is Secretary to the Commission.

The following news from a Copenhagen paper, the *Avertisements-Tidende*, has an interest of its own:—"In the colony of Godthab, in Greenland, a small printing-office and a lithographic press were established last year, and the first-fruits of their labours have been published a short time ago. The title of the first book printed in Greenland, is 'Kaladit Okalluktualillit.' It contains a collection of Greenland popular legends, written in the Greenland idiom, translated into Danish, and printed by Greenlanders. The book is illustrated with ten woodcuts, likewise the work of the natives, who are said to be very clever in mechanical things of the kind. A very interesting and original division of the book is formed by eight Greenland songs, the music accompanying the words. A second volume is in prospect.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission from Eight till Seven o'clock, 1s.; Catalogues, 1s. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, IS NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery). From Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' commenced in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Nine till Five.—Admission, 1s.

MIDLE ROSA BONHEUR'S Pictures of SCENES in SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta Browne's Great Picture of 'The Sisters of Mercy,' is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Open from Nine till Six daily.

AMATEUR EXHIBITION OF OIL and WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN, at 120, Pall Mall, in the Rooms above the French Gallery. The proceeds of the Exhibition, including those from the sale of some of the Pictures, to be given to the Funds of the Home for Day-Workers, at 44, Great Ormond Street.—Admission, 1s.

MESSRS. DICKINSONS' EXHIBITION of Portraits and Miniatures is NOW OPEN. Admission by Address Cards.—114, New Bond Street.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA of ROME, Ancient and Modern, from Drawings taken by Himself from the Tower of the Capitol, IS NOW OPEN, embracing all the interesting and Classical Objects in the Eternal City and the recent Excavations in the Forum.—VENICE and SWITZERLAND are also open daily, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s. to each View; Schools and Children, Half-price.—Panorama Royal, Leicester Square.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL.—LAST SEVEN REPRESENTATIONS in LONDON at the St. James's Hall, EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK (except on Tuesdays and Thursdays) and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. Fourteen Songs and Impromptus, including the marvellous "double" of Mr. Sims Reeves in 'Come into the Garden, Maud,' and a New Ballad, 'Love me for what I would be.'—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. The present Entertainment will never again be given in the Metropolis. On THURSDAY, May 31, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

SCIENCE — SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—May 14.—Earl De Grey and Ripon, President, in the chair.—Col. J. M. Caulfield, the Rev. J. W. Clarke, Capt. J. A. Grant, Lieut.-Col. E. Mackridge, Lieut. E. Milman, Capt. Moncrieffe, Capt. J. Pook, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. E. M. Elderton, Mr. T. Fraser, Mr. H. Kendall, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. J. Templeton, and Mr. R. Walker, M.D., were elected Fellows.—The papers read were:—'On a Possible Passage to the North Pole,' by Mr. T. Hopkins.—'The North Atlantic Telegraph *via* the Faroe Isles, Iceland, and Greenland,' by Col. T. P. Shaffner.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 16.—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.—Lieut. F. W. Hutton, J. J. Lundy, Esq., R. Farmer, Esq., W. D. Lowe, jun., Esq., A. B. Wynne, Esq. and James Wyatt, Esq. were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'Outline of the Geology of part of Venezuela and of Trinidad,' by G. P. Wall, Esq.—'On the Co-existence of Man with certain Extinct Quadrupeds, proved by Fossil Bones, from various Pleistocene Deposits, bearing Incisions made by sharp Instruments,' by M. E. Lartet.

ASIATIC.—May 19.—Anniversary.—Col. Sykes, M.P., President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council, which commenced by giving a statement of the accessions, retirements and deaths in the Society since the last yearly Meeting, showing that the number of elections had somewhat increased, in comparison with that of the preceding year. The Council had, however, to communicate to the Society a serious diminution of its means, from an unlooked-for quarter; the Indian Home Government having reduced their annual donation to the Society's funds from 200 guineas to 100,—a loss, which the Council could scarcely hope to make up by any adequate reduction in the ordinary expenses of the Society. Twelve deaths had occurred in the Society.—F. Fincham, Esq., read the Report of the Auditors, which showed that the receipts of the Society, from annual subscriptions, had slightly fallen off during the past year; but Mr. Fincham remarked that, although that deficiency was not satisfactory, he entertained a strong expectation that the usefulness of the Society becoming more known, subscribers would be forthcoming from the commercial and manufacturing communities, especially as the Council had agreed to the formation of a Committee for the purpose of investigating the industrial resources of India.—The result of the ballot for officers and Council, for the ensuing year, was as follows:—*Vice-Presidents*, The Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, Lord Viscount Strangford; *Treasurer*, R. Clarke, Esq.; *Secretary*, E. Norris, Esq.; *Librarian*, W. H. Morley, Esq.; *Council*, J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., Lieut.-Gen. Briggs, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., J. Dickinson, Esq., Col. Everest, F. Fincham, Esq., J. A. Mann, Esq., O. De B. Prialux, Esq., E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq., Sir Justin Sheil, K.C.B., W. Spottiswoode, Esq., Sir J. Emerson Tennent, E. Thomas, Esq., The Hon. H. E. J. Stanley and W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 17.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Count Lasteyrie was elected an Honorary Fellow; and Mr. G. E. Pritchett, Mr. J. R. Appleton, and Mr. H. White, were elected Fellows. Mr. G. Reed communicated a note on a Canoe found in North Wales.—The Director exhibited a Spear-head of bone, found in the Thames.—Mr. Wiggins, a Signet Ring found at Suessa.—Mr. Almack communicated two original Letters written by Edward Gorges to Sir John Stanhope.—Sir F. Madden exhibited a Deed of the year 1090, with the seal, 'En Placard.'—Mr. W. H. Hart communicated Transcripts of Documents relating to the manufacture of gunpowder in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which the family of Evelyn appear to have been much interested.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 16.—Dr. J. Lee, V.P., in the chair.—F. Goderich, Esq., and H. Algernon West, Esq., were elected Associates.—The Rev. E. Kell exhibited a fine

specimen of the Penny of Offa, the first Mercian king having a coinage. The portrait of the king has great merit, and is conjectured to have been the work of Italian artists, brought from Rome by the sovereign. The specimen varies in a slight degree from that figured in Ruding, plate 4, No. 10. Mr. Kell also exhibited an archiepiscopal coin of Coelnoth, obtained from the same locality. It is figured in Ruding, plate 13, No. 7. The reverse offers the supposed monogram of *Dorobernia Civitas*. The moneyer was Eadmund.—Prof. Buckman forwarded two very fine Gold Coins lately found at Cirencester, the site of the ancient Roman town of Corinium. They were found in the Lenses garden, near the south-west corner of the camp of Corinium, a little distance within the walls, along with other brass coins, pottery, bones, oyster-shells, &c. The coins are of Valentinianus and his brother Valens. Each presents on the reverse the figure of a warrior holding the Labarum in one hand and a figure of Victory in the other. In the exergue of that of Valens is the moneyer's name, KONS.—Mr. Wills exhibited various fragments of Roman Fictilia, glass and other objects obtained by the Rev. T. Wills in a field at Silchester. Among them was a third brass Carausius.—Mr. C. A. Elliott exhibited an Iron Key found at Fulham, of the time of Elizabeth, the bow of which was of elegant open scroll-work. Mr. Elliott also produced a drawing of the Key of Litcham Church, Norfolk, measuring full eight inches long, and the web designed for a lock of five wards. Although there is engraved on it "1697. I. H.," the key dates from the first half of the 17th century. Mr. Elliott also exhibited a picture in embossed *Applique*, on white satin, 16 inches by 12. It is of the 17th century, and the subject King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, in the costume of Charles I.—Mrs. White exhibited a German Coffret of gilt metal, engraved on the top, bottom and sides, and having a complicated lock attached to the cover. It is of the end of the 16th century. Mrs. White also exhibited a Brace, or Bracer, to guard the left arm of the archer from the friction of the bow-string. It is formed of a cylindrical piece of ivory, six inches long, with iron studs for straps to secure it to the arm. On the front surface it is engraved with arabesque borders surrounding the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, the patron saint of Archers. It bears a date of 1599, and the name, probably, of a former owner, IRAN HATTE. It appears, however, to have belonged to an earlier period. Mrs. White also exhibited the lower half of a sacred Hindú Box, of elephant's tusk, on which was engraved subjects in Hindú Mythology, the 4th Avatar of Vishnu, &c.—Capt. A. C. Tupper produced drawings of the old Key of Albury Church, a foot in length, and still in use; also one of Shere Church; and he exhibited a Lock and Key of the 15th century, which had belonged to a Convent at Frome.—Dr. Kendrick sent an impression of the Seal of the Endowed Grammar School at Tewkesbury; and Mr. Syer Cuming read some notes descriptive of it.—Mr. Dollman exhibited three Drawings of the Gueston Hall at Worcester, which formed part of the domestic buildings of the ancient Priory.—A paper descriptive of the examination of a large Anglo-Saxon Barrow on Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, drawn up by Dr. Wilkins, Rev. E. Kell, and Mr. John Locke, was read, and drawings of the several antiquities that had resulted from the excavation—spear-heads, knives, bosses of shields, buckles, fibulae, beads, urns, &c. were submitted to the meeting.

STATISTICAL.—May 15.—E. Chadwick, Esq., C.B., in the chair.—D. Baxter, M. Black, T. M. Meekins, and J. W. Willans, Esqs. were elected Fellows.—Mr. Purdy read a paper 'On the Statistics of the Poor-Rate before and since the Poor-Law Amendment Act.' The subject was treated under four heads, viz., first, the levy; second, relief; third, valuations of the rates; fourth, fiscal results.

HORTICULTURAL.—May 22.—Ordinary meeting for the election of Fellows and ballot for Plants.—J. J. Blandy, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The chairman having intimated that H.H.R. the Duke

of Cambridge had been pleased to signify his wish to become a Life Member of the Society, the usual method of ballot was dispensed with in this instance, and His Royal Highness was elected by acclamation.—The following ladies and gentlemen were afterwards balloted for, and elected Fellows:—Mrs. C. Eddison, Sir C. Knightley, Bart., Rev. T. W. Franklyn, C. Paget, Esq., M.P., Lady Ashburton, Mrs. J. W. Burmester, D. C. Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P., Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. N. W. Savage, T. N. Arber, Esq., R. Pulsford, Esq., S. Sanders, Esq., Lady Filmer, Mrs. C. Gayford, Mrs. B. Denton, The Earl Grosvenor, M.P., The Earl Spencer, The Countess Spencer, J. Cayley, Esq., W. D. Howard, Esq., F. B. B. Nautsch, Esq., R. N. Grenville, Esq., R. Broadwater, Esq., and H. G. Poole, Esq.—The ballot for Plants was then proceeded with.—It appeared that 337 Fellows had given notice of their desire to share in the distribution. Of most of the Plants there were a sufficient number to supply all the applicants, but for several a ballot was necessary in order to determine who should have them.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 22.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. R. F. Tomes, 'On Mammals, collected by Mr. Fraser, in Ecuador,' amongst which were particularly noticeable a new species of *Echinos*, proposed to be called *E. subpinosa*, and some new species of *Hesperomys*.—Mr. Slater read a list of birds, collected by Mr. Fraser, at Babahoyo and Esmeraldas, in Ecuador, giving descriptions of the new species; and pointed out the characters of eleven new species of birds discovered by Osbert Salvin, Esq., in Guatemala.—Mr. G. R. Gray communicated a synopsis of the genus *Penelope*, with characters of all the species.—Mr. Slater exhibited a series of Skulls of the different members of the Suide, and made remarks on the geographical distribution of these animals, and on the characters of the skull of the Red River Hog (*Potamochoerus*).

ETHNOLOGICAL.—May 16.—Dr. Hodgkin in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Sir J. Boileau, Bart., M.P., G. W. Dasent, Esq., F. Chatfield, Esq., R. Pulsford, Esq., Dr. G. Rolleston, Dr. J. McGregor Croft, D. Dale, Esq., and Dr. J. Underwood.—The Chairman introduced a Lady Diplomatist, who came to England to represent the grievances of the North American Indians. She spoke very clearly and concisely, and said she had been deputed to come to England by a large council of all the tribes of British North America. The Indians, she said, were not looked upon or treated as human beings. An Act, passed in 1857, by the Canadian Government, deprives them of the power of holding any land. They are insulted and treated like brutes; and she had now come to England to ask for help for her oppressed people, and she felt like a child going amongst lions.—Mr. Bonwich, from Victoria, gave some account of the remnants of the Tasmanians, from a visit in 1859.—A paper was read, 'On the Influence of Training and Educating the South-Sea Islanders,' communicated by Prof. Owen.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—May 15.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the Chair.—The whole of the evening was occupied by the Discussion upon Mr. James J. Berkeley's Paper 'On Indian Railways; with a description of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.'

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 23.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On Diamonds,' by N. S. Maskelyne, Esq.

March 30.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—'On Acids and Salts,' by W. Odling, Esq.

April 27.—Col. P. J. Yorke, V.P., in the chair.—'On Recent Applications of Science in reference to the Efficiency and Welfare of Military Forces,' by Mr. F. A. Abel, Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department.

May 24.—'On the Decay and Preservation of Building Materials,' by Prof. Ansted.—Prof. Ansted commenced by directing attention to the

state of the stone in many of the principal buildings in England and on the Continent, illustrating the extreme irregularity with which various materials, and even various samples of the same material, resist the action of the weather and fall into decay. He then described the chief building materials, explaining in each case the cause of decay. Commencing with a general remark, that all stones are rotten and weathered at the top of a quarry or near an earthy surface, and that the action of the weather on them is in some measure thus indicated, he first alluded to granite. He stated its properties of hardness and great durability in ordinary cases; but remarked that when soda replaced potash in the felspar, the crystals of felspar were subject to the action of the weather, and that, from some cause little known, the silica base also occasionally failed. Still, the great practical objection to the use of granite is its cost. Passing next to the sandstones, he defined them, mentioning the chief varieties. He stated that the nature of decay in sandstones was generally the failure of the cementing medium, which is sometimes silicious, but more frequently calcareous or clayey, or even oxide of iron. He pointed out as the causes of decay the want of sufficient cohesion in the cementing medium—the nature of the cementing medium itself, and the effect of expansion and contraction of water absorbed by the stone. The limestones were next considered, and the principal varieties passed briefly under review. They are all freestones—some are crystalline, others semi-crystalline, but most of them are earthy, or oolited and absorbent. They consist of particles of carbonate of lime, whether grains, as in the case of chalk, or accumulated lumps like oolite or roe-stone, or fragments of shell; and these particles are cemented together by carbonate of lime. The stones are generally laminated, though the bedding is often extremely obscure. When exposed to the action of the air in towns, they absorb moisture and acid gases very readily, and the result is a gradual destruction of the surface, and often a rapid removal of the particles beneath the surface, especially on the planes of bedding. When stones are not placed in a building as they were in the quarry, the surface peels off in natural films, and is more rapidly acted on than it need be; but not unfrequently, even when well placed, the surface gets hardened by exposure more rapidly than the substance of the stone, and a scaling still takes place. The more exposed parts, those subject to drip and constant damp, and the more delicately sculptured portions, are among the first to decay; and, owing probably to differences in the mode or rate of deposit of the mud of which the limestone was formed, or some partial change that has since taken place, there is great irregularity in the rate of decay. Magnesian limestones, or dolomites, when quite crystalline, behave like marble; but when, as is usual, only half crystalline, they are very apt to become reduced to powder in parts, and the decay thence proceeds with extreme rapidity. The Professor next proceeded to consider the remedies for decay. He alluded to paint as at once unsightly and not permanently beneficial, and included the large class of preservatives that have been suggested, in which any animal or vegetable oil or fatty matter was contained, as equally valueless, either peeling off or rotting in the stone, and leaving it soon exposed to ordinary decay. The mineral bitumens, he stated, had not been much tried, owing to their dark, unsightly colour. What is required is some mineral preparation. He then alluded to the water-glass, a soluble silicate of potash, originally described by Dr. Fuchs, and applied to indurate stone by M. Kuhlmann. He explained the principle of this process as depending on slow decomposition by exposure to the air, and stated that, as meanwhile the influences of the weather continued to act, the method could not be adopted with advantage in the open air in a damp climate, where preservation is chiefly required. The only plan that, as far as he was aware, met the requirements of the case, he stated to be that adopted by Mr. Ransome, according to which the absorbent surface, whether of stone or terra-cotta, was saturated with the diluted solution of soluble silicate of soda, and then treated with a solution of chloride of calcium. By the mutual action of these

solutions, a double decomposition is induced, the silicic acid parting with its soda to the chlorine, producing chloride of sodium, or common salt, and combining with the lime to form silicate of lime. The salt being washed away, only the silicate of lime remains. The silicate of lime thus thrown down he next explained to be a salt, which was not only itself non-absorbent and singularly powerful in resisting the action of ordinary atmospheric influences, but as having the property of adhering rapidly to the surface of the minute particles of which stone was formed. He illustrated this by the case of mortar and concrete, which owe their adhesive properties to this habit of silicate of lime, which is the mineral formed by the mutual action of the cement on the substances in contact with it. The stone having its particles thus coated with silicate of lime, and all the absorbent surface being thus protected, the result is an immediate and great hardening of the stone, so far within its substance as the solutions have been absorbed, and a complete immunity to that extent from the action of atmospheric influences. The stone does not necessarily become non-absorbent, though it can be made so; but it absorbs much less rapidly than before, and appears to resist decay much in the way that some of the best natural sandstones, such as Craiglith, are known to do.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 23.—Prof. Miller, M.D. in the chair.—Messrs. Bernard, Brodhurst and J. Jackson were elected Members.—The paper read was 'On the History, Geological and Geographical Distribution and Commercial Bearings of the Marbles of Tuscany and Modena, and of the Boracic Acid Lagoons,' by Mr. W. P. Jervis.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. Geographical, 1.—Anniversary.—Presentation of Gold Medals to Lady Franklin and Sir F. L. McClintock, R.N.
Tues. Engineers, 9.—Conversation.
 — Zoological, 9.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'Herbivorous Mammalia,' Dr. Spencer Colbold.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Building Woods,' Mr. Burnell.
 — Archaeological Association, 34.—'Ancient Shrine, Lanarkshire,' Mr. Gunning.
 — Chinese Coins, Mr. Black.
 — Ethnological, 8.—Anniversary.
 — Geological, 8.—'Miocene and Eocene Rocks in Tuscany,' Mr. Jervis.
 — 'Osmiferous Caves, Gower in Glamorgan-shire,' Dr. Falconer.
Thurs. Philological, 8.—Anniversary.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'Action of Water in its Circulation through the Earth,' Prof. Ansted.
Fri. Archaeological Institute, 4.
 — Royal Institution, 8.—Prof. Tyndall.
Sat. Actuaries, 3.—Annual General.
 — Asiatic, 34.—'Japan and China,' Dr. Macgowan.
 — Royal Institution, 3.—'Heat and Chemical Force,' Mr. Abel.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY.

COMPARATIVELY speaking, the good landscapes are few in this Exhibition. We are induced to rank Mr. Anthony's *Hesperus* (No. 421) as, beyond question, the finest work of the year. An ox-team, traversing a heath by a rough, tawny, clay-hued road, that has been widened over the deep, autumn-tinted grass by many a devious waggon's wheels into a double track. By the side, the rich fires of the fern-fronds burn in a red or yellow death. The grass is bright with dew, for overhead are light, cloudy bars, flushed with faint rose colour from the sun, that has gone down behind some trees gathered on the margin of the heath,—amongst these a village church, with an ivied tower, tells well. Beautiful is the deep, clear, fresh brightness of the whole atmosphere, softened as it is with vapours graded to the horizon. There is no sky in the whole Exhibition that can for a moment be compared with that in this picture for fidelity or beauty. In its way this picture is as perfect as Mr. Hook's seapiece. We have never seen a picture by this artist hung at the Royal Academy with even a decent regard to its merits. Nothing but the tone and irrepressible vigour of colour this work possesses could enable it to stand the test of light or altitude of situation in which it is placed. Not less ill-placed is *The Huge Oak that overshadows the Mill* (550), by the same,—an enormous tree, whose mighty boughs are like arms plunged into a deep sea of leafage, which last looks of rather too heavy a green; a result of the bad light most probably—otherwise a noble study from Nature.

Mr. Dawson appears to be growing rather more solid in manner of execution than his previous works, which attracted such attention at the British Institution, would lead us to expect. A sand-papered looking surface is a bad one, yet it is surprising how successful the artist has been, notwithstanding that vice of style, in rendering his *St. Paul's, from Southwark Bridge* (100) faithful and effective. — *A Glade in the Park of Knoke, Sevenoaks* (120), and *Sunshine in October—a Study on the Thames, near Medmenham* (130), by Mr. Ferguson, are both a little greyish and thin in colour, but display careful drawing of trees and foliage, and, in the last especially, good feeling for atmosphere, when the tree shadows meet over the smooth running river, that glistens like steel below. — Mr. R. Zahner's *View of the Tiber, near Rome* (142), a good deal too hot and gloomy and over green, after the fashion of a certain school, is yet vigorous, broadly treated, and effective in showing the levels of the Campania under a torrid Italian sky. The same artist's *Echo of Italy* (30) cannot be said to be a chromatic echo of Nature, whatever else it may be. — Mr. F. Dillon has done admirably in his treatment of Nile scenery in the picture now before us, — far better than those recently placed at the British Institution would lead us to expect. His *Nile Raft* (240) marks the direction of this advance to be in solidity of handling and power of tone; not a little moreover in colour, as witness the tint of the sun-shadows in this picture, also that of the river itself, which, not without a suspicion of painterly opacity, is yet bright and well in keeping. No. 253, *The Temple of Gortasse, Nubia*, shows the round, pale moon rising over the river, a long track of her radiance towards us glittering on its surface, the columns of a temple upon a rocky point, a serpent writhing over the stark stone, and a wide-winged vulture sweeping through the air. On the whole, the colour throughout this work is better than that of the preceding.

Mr. F. Danby's picture of a shipwreck (340), to which is appended a needless verse in the Catalogue, lacks tone — thin, and over-grey, not possessing anything of the impressive power one would expect from this artist's hand, but is simply a dismasted hulk on her beam ends, and a rather woolly-looking sea dashing over her. By the same, is a contrasted subject, which fails, from precisely the reverse fault, being prosaic and literal in treatment, of an imaginative theme, whereas there is in the before-mentioned work no poetry or effective thought displayed in treating a simply natural event, while it claims our interest from its poetic expression. — *Phæbus Rising from the Sea, by the lustre of his vivifying rays, through the drifting foam of a rolling wave, calls into worldly existence "the Queen of Beauty"* (219). Here is a flat, sandy, and shell-strewn beach, with green waves washing on it rather formally, and running in crisp, thin shallows, edged with sparkling foam upon the shore. The emerald sea is well coloured, of the conventional tint, but like enough to nature. The horizon is encumbered with clouds, through which rises a shadow — Phœbus and his car — with the usual accompaniments. In a far-removed heap of *cumuli* is a shadowy Olympus, gods and goddesses, and so forth. Observe, all the scene is literally and conventionally true but these cloudy nonentities. Even Venus herself looks substantial enough, and her nymphs quite enough so to be ill drawn. In short, the unreality of one portion of the picture is rendered totally incredible by the realization of the rest, which in its turn is upset by its ill-conceived companion portions. The elements clash. — Mr. F. L. Bridell has treated his subject, *The Coliseum—Rome* (383), in a manner that is remarkably in contrast to this of Mr. Danby's. "The Gladiator's bloody circus" stands under the light of a struggling but potent moon, before whose disk large black clouds are flying and breaking up with their vast shadows the sea of light in which she would otherwise overwhelm the circus. Their ragged and fantastic masses take grotesque shapes in flight, which would be impressive enough if the artist, over-anxious for effect, had not exaggerated the colour of the moon's light, when cast on the scene, to so intense a blue that we are unavoidably led to suspect a pyrotechnic

display to be going on behind the enormous ruin that rears its solid mass against the sky. The fear of a discharge of fireworks grows upon the observer's mind in looking at a picture executed in this melo-dramatic taste.

Mr. T. Danby is as of yore, with his lakes, his mountains, and his greyish silver-lustrated sky. *Llyn Gwynant* (424) is dry and thin in colour, and rather flat in tone, yet there is something agreeable about it. — Mr. J. T. Linnell's *Atop of the Hill* (451) shows us a scene over a weald upon the eve of a summer's storm at sunset. The vast ranks of blackish-purple clouds advance over the woodland; the low sun, burning in orange and scarlet fire, pours a fierce light over the edge of the hill, deepening in intensity and sharpness the powerful shadow of the foliage and hedgerows beneath us, azure as they are by reflection from the sky. For force, and depth of colour, and extraordinary power of tone, there are few such works as this in the present gathering. Unquestionably, the colour is not exaggerated or too intense; for what pigment can render an effect like this? Yet the result is not a little luridly vulgar, and indeed coarse, from the want of finish and delicate treatment of the half tints and half tones — portions of a picture where the skill of the artist is most to be recognized. — Mr. J. Linnell, sen., sends a somewhat similar work. — *Wheat* (199), a picture which is certainly effective and strong, but even more heavy and opaque in treatment than the preceding, without the excuse of the extraordinary and forced effect to represent. Neither of these artists maintains his ancient honourable position.

La Villa d'Este (196), by — Postma, a little heavy in colour, and solid withal, is yet an effectively and artistically handled study of an Italian garden scene. — *Nice, with Antibes—a Winter Study* (406), by Mr. J. M. Carrick, is a very cleverly-managed picture that does the artist credit, representing as it does an effect that is rather novel upon these walls. A few years ago a landscape was a landscape, and a tree might be brown or green according to the fancy of the painter. Such stupidity is exploded now, and we often put special studies of nature under novel aspects as the bountiful gain of loyal and honest study. Mr. Carrick's is one of these, and his picture will not fail to delight all lovers of Nature, who can bear to see her delicately and quietly treated in Art. — Mr. C. P. Knight is another young artist whose works are always worth observing. His *Fresh Sea Breezes* (276) shows a deep, blue sea, with a margin of silver foam breaking upon the foot of the sandstone cliffs on which we stand, looking down upon it, sapphire-hued as it is, and broken with glittering lines of froth that the hasty breeze tears off and strews like dead leaves on the field of blue. This is a charming picture, fresh and bright to a high degree; although minute enough, not elaborated with painful detail, but solid, — perhaps a trifle too much so — and boldly dealt with. — *Evening, North Wales* (344), by B. W. Leader, is clever, but extremely mannered in handling. There are scores of pictures of this order of merit turned out upon the walls of the London exhibitions every year, so well done that the observer wishes there had been but five or six such only, and the ability of the artist had not been of that facile sort which is a snare about his hands. There are the trees, and the Welsh hills, with their soft greens, the clear blue sky, the sunlight through and upon the foliage, the water, the rocks, the mill, &c., but so intensely mannered in treatment that memory fails in five minutes to keep a place for the picture apart from the many that have met the eye before, all treated in the same way. — Mr. H. Moore has a little picture representing a Devonshire fishing port, with its small pier, and craft upon the beach. The trees hanging high down to the sea, the grey shingle, and a group of boys upon it, are excellently well done — the last are hauling in some drift wood; — the title of the work being, *Ground Sea after a Gale, Wreck coming Ashore* (392). — *A Dearly Morning in October* (599), by the same, although placed in the passage, should not be overlooked. Both these works might be clearer and brighter in colour with great advantage. — The handling of Mr. A. W. Williams's *Harvest Time* (416) is coarse and opaque.

It is a reaping scene, wherein the painting of the corn in its own deep orange red, and the hot purple sun-shadows of the clouds above cast over it, are the best portions.

Mr. David Roberts contributes five pictures, — *Venice, the Piazza of St. Mark* (49), is the largest. The quaint and many-pinnacled front of the great Byzantine church is straight before us; the tower of the Campanile to the left of the picture; the red flag-staffs of the State stuck into the pavement, bare, and without the ancient standards they carried of yore. This is a comment on the transaction that fills the square with people, or rather with Austrian soldiery, for there are but few of Venice to witness the parade of her conquerors. The white-coated infantry kneel, company by company, and rank behind rank, as a procession of priests passes amongst them. The look of life in this spectacle is the finest part of the picture, — the soldiery kneel as one man, and the men of the city regard them apathetically. All the buildings seem thin in execution, and are without any pretensions to faithful representation of the accidents that have befallen them through time. No weather-stains, no change of tint in the many-coloured stones. The sky is chill and hard, — the whole work an effective monochromatic sketch on a large scale — nothing more. — *A Street in Antwerp* (158) exhibits the same quality and the same shortcomings. The houses and the lofty spire that dominates the vista are most spiritedly executed, in that telling and sketchy way for which the artist is famous. — *Rome, the Coliseum—Evening* (286), and *Rome—Approach to the Forum* (302), are little pictures, to the fidelity of which — and this is all the merit such subjects can claim, for if we have no faithful representation of the localities, how are we to get at any association with them in our minds? — write only the word Coliseum, and its associations are more potent than those of any careless sketch can be, because there is no infidelity of representation to shock us. We say, to the fidelity of these sketches we can allow little merit. The former looks more like a large fragment of crockery than a ruin composed of a million of pieces of solid and time-stained stone. Is the Coliseum yellow-washed like a stucco-house in Pimlico every year, that Mr. Roberts should show it to us without a stain from 1,800 years of weather and destruction? Is the Forum as devoid of vegetation as a Syrian desert? Why are those few that he inserts so colourless? — *The Interior of the Cathedral of Pisa* (212) is more faithful than any of the above, and as a work of Art, *per se*, worth them all put together. The subject supplied vigorous and effective colour, that has been well employed by the artist; for, despite his thin method of execution, his tints have potency because they are bright and clear.

Mr. C. Stanfield's *Angers, on the Maine et Loire* (23), shows the ruined arches of the bridge, and the bridge-house that stands in the middle of the river, — a picture that is bright and clear, but chilly in colour. His *Outward Bound* (116) is a scene on the Dutch coast, with some fine painting and drawing of the sea, and vessels departing with a very favourable wind. — Mr. J. W. Oakes's *An Old Sand-pit* (287), is one of his ordinarily facile and effectively true studies from nature, exhibiting a mass of furze and brambles and coarse grass spread over the starved surface of a common. We fear the very facility this artist possesses will become a snare to him, and that the result will be a very mannered style. — *A Bend of the River* (362) is a larger picture by the same, — a river traversing a moorland, a favourite subject. *Aberfron Bay* (439) shows the pale sandy levels of the sea-shore, where straggling rushes strive in vain to bind the loose sand. The sea is coming in, and overhead a soft, breezy, sunny atmosphere that is finely painted. — Mr. A. W. Hunt has *Flood and Wind—at the Head of a Welsh Pass* (505), — a picture showing an orange gleam of sunlight catching through watery clouds that crowd about the high mountain pass; below all is filled with transparent shadow. — *A Spring Study* (576) is of less interest. — *A Farmstead—North Wales* (517), by H. C. White, is so badly placed that only an inquiring eye will perceive its many delicacies of execution. The sides of the hills are clothed in sunny mist, their foliage

in freshest hues of early summer. The pale day-moon stands over all in the soft-tinted sky. The foreground herbage is masterly; very perfect in treatment are the soft lines of the hills far off. There are three or four landscapes in this North Room, the hanging of which is most disgracefully unconscious on the part of those to whom that duty fell, unless, indeed, we are to suppose them blind to all the beauties of Nature. The last picture is one example—flagrant enough, surely—but the placing of Mr. C. P. Knight's coast scene (597) below the line in this room, is quite beyond reason and passive endurance. This is a large view from the cliffs over the sea, with unrayed summer morning rising upon it; dawn it is, indeed,—the scene full of light; a vast band of cloud lies yet on the horizon to the east; a great vaporous cape rises slow above all this, its reflection stretching over the soft-tinted and sheeny sea, that runs its long, rippling lines into the bay amongst the headlands at our feet. Far off we see a thin veil of mist, that halfway climbs the cliff, clinging along the surface of the sea; near, at our feet, and on the land, amongst the hollows of the downs, white folds of vapour are sweeping their long surfaces like smoke, and drifting slowly into the opener air. The sky is full of greenish and silver light; a heavy-winged owl swoops out of a thicket at our feet. On the whole the picture is ineffably fine. No description can do justice to the painting of the sea. It is a picture for looking at, thinking about, and falling in love with.—Mr. Inchbold is another victim. His *On the Lake of Thun* (558) being like a fairy picture for delicacy, beauty, and exquisite felicity. The painting of the lake itself is incomparably fine and sweet.—After such, Mr. P. R. Morris's *Voices from the Sea* (537) comes very coarse and crude, although there is, indeed, some vigorous and manly treatment of the sea itself, and much careful study throughout, marred by a want of beauty in the figures.—Mr. G. D. Leslie's *Maltilda*—*'Dante, Purg.'* c. 28 (578). *Maltilda* plucking May-blossoms in a pleasant wilderness shows some delicate, but rather missal-like, execution of a charming landscape it has for background.—Mr. V. Cole has a pretty little landscape in the South Room (795).

An old man reading the Bible to two children, styled *Age and Youth* (135), by Mr. A. H. Burr, is a very clever little picture, admirably composed and well coloured.—If a blunt nose, a wide mouth, and disproportioned eyes, with an extremely vulgar and servant-girlish appearance throughout, give Mr. Hayllar the right to call his showy study of a head (215), by the name of *'Enid,'* we can only say the Laureate has been mistaken,—for the young woman is, indeed, to repeat the criticism of an old lady we overheard, "Very plain—very plain indeed!"—Mr. P. Williams's *Mass being performed for the Reapers during Harvest-time, in the Campagna, Rome* (389), is a very vulgar and tawdry-coloured, semi-Italian production, which has not even decent execution to recommend it; the blunt modelling of the faces is as bad as the tawdry landscape that accompanies them. Mr. W. J. Grant's *Morning of the Duel* (414), is a much better picture than his *'Landing of Henrietta Maria,'* before alluded to. A lady has fallen asleep holding the hand of her husband, both seated on a sofa; behind him a companion whispers that the hour has come for him to go forth to kill or be killed. The story effectively and well told—the execution heavy and academic.—Mr. T. Brooks is as loud as ever with his clap-trap of the consumptive girl. This time her sister reads the Bible to her, in a work styled *Faith* (446). These pictures are a perfect nuisance, and the heartlessness with which this painter works the subject year after year merits a strong term. His *Charity* (575) is less offensive, but sham pathos is inevitable from such hands as those of Mr. Brooks. A doll-pretty child enters a cottage, laden with a little basket of preserves, fruit, &c., attended, of course, by her mama, in whose somewhat silly features we are, of course, able to discern the adult "picture" of the interesting infant.

Mr. J. Archer's *Lady Jane Beaufort* (516)—the love of James the First of Scotland, walking in

the garden—is cleverly and agreeably treated, although a little palish and weak.—Mr. W. M. Egley's illustration of *Aurora Leigh* (555), showing that eccentric infant Mrs. Browning made such a strong point with, contemplating the picture (Book I.), is decidedly the best of his works. The figure of the child quite fascinating, and most charmingly executed; that of the father, who sits behind, looking contemplatively at her, is conventional and tame.—No. 824. is an enamel, by Mr. W. B. Ford, from the picture in the National Gallery, which we [Athen. No. 1698], in referring to the *Madeleine* (379), by the same person, now in the Royal Academy, by a slip of the pen, styled 'Belisarius Begging.' There could be no mistaking the object of those remarks, but we desire to correct ourselves.

By Mr. W. T. Richards is an elaborate and most delicate study from nature—*The Blackberry-Bush* (75).—Miss Mutrie's flowers are as fine as ever. Her *Fungus* (78) charming in texture and colour; also *Heather* (460)—some honeysuckle blooms straying amongst ferns and heather.—"Where the Bee Sucks" (440), by Miss A. F. Mutrie, is a worthy companion to the last named,—and *Hyacinths* (477), by the same, is very tenderly treated.—*Under the Hedge* (156), by A. Goodwin—a dead robin amongst brambles and grass—is well toned, coloured, and exquisitely drawn.

Mr. F. Grant, R.A. has fallen into a hunting circle beyond his wont this year. The horse as well as the man in *The First Note in Covert, Portrait of H. Villebois, Esq.* (12) is admirably treated. *Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn* (159) will maintain the artist's reputation.—Mr. Thorburn's *Portraits of Three Children* (93) is like an enlarged miniature, but fresh and well toned. None of his works this year are so successful as the above.—Mr. J. P. Knight has a charming portrait of a lady with grey hair—*Mrs. Langley* (101);—also *Portrait of a Gentleman* (53), which is very finely painted. These, with four other portraits by this excellent artist, are noticeable.—Mr. Buckner has three of his large, and large-eyed, tragedy-queen portraits, which seem to be so popular, with their languishing or staring airs.—Mr. Watt's *Portrait of the Duke of Argyll* (347) is not only perfect as a likeness, but a triumph of flesh-rendering in art—a certain thinness of execution injures the solid result of the whole, produced, it seems, by too great reliance on the power of glazing. *Mrs. C. Bentinck and her Children* (86), by the same, is an admirable study for composition—the design alone will reward an hour's consideration from any artist. The previously-referred-to want of substantiality may be seen here also. Fine and sound is the flesh in this example. The dresses look out of tone and too much alike in textural treatment.

The Miniatures are few, but none can be called bad. Very fine are those of Miss A. Dixon, especially Nos. 836, 851, both *Children of C. G. Boyle, Esq.*—Mr. H. T. Wells will maintain the pretty little art in all its perfection. His *Portrait of the Countess of Waldegrave* (892) is singularly fortunate. The bold introduction of bars of intense black upon a deep sea-green dress is telling and effective. *Mrs. Leyborne Popham* (871), by the same, will be admired.

Architecture is almost as slightly represented as miniature-painting in this Gallery. *The Grosvenor Hotel* (660), now in course of erection at the Victoria Station, Pimlico, from the designs of Mr. J. T. Knowles, is a singularly heavy and lumpish specimen of stucco, in the worst possible taste—excepting, perhaps, Mr. T. Page's *Design for a Bridge over the Golden Horn* (689), which is an enlarged toy, looking as if it had been bought in the Lowther Arcade for sixpence. *Design for the Assize Courts, Manchester—Gothic and Classic applicable to the same Plan* (673), by Messrs. H. E. Kendall, jun. and F. Mew. The first, a whole series of the most alarming poky pinnacles and bristling horns of towers that can be conceived. The effect is enhanced by a pair of goggling wheel-windows in the front. The whole design wants massing and repose. The multiplicity of roofs is enough to frighten a cat. Vigilant Justice might well be installed in such a building, surrounded by

her terrors. A lawyer at each spire would exhaust the horrors of Manchester we should think. The *bizarrie* of this design is the more to be lamented as it really does evince great knowledge of Gothic detail. The companion, *Classic Design*, is an ordinary piece of mechanism. Mr. Street's design for the *Monument of Major Hodeson, in Lichfield Cathedral* (648) looks a little heavy, but is well composed. By the same artist, are admirable designs for the *Exterior and Interior of the Church about to be built at Cowley, Oxford* (649, 682).—A lady, Miss Hughes, contributes a view (688) of the Interior of the last-named artist's church at Boy'n Hill, Maidenhead, which shows a singularly felicitous arrangement of the open timbers of the roof.

Dark as ever, of course, is the Sculpture-Room; grim are the rows of busts that stare, and snort, and sniff at the passer-by,—some simpering, some grinning, some at gaze. There are sections of men lumped down upon books, or stuck upon those queer little pedestals that are of immemorial use amongst sculptors,—halves of women, or solemn heads of children row behind row in horrible stillness. Fancy a man condemned to examine these! No; the mercy of Providence or Academy indifference is vouchsafed to the critic, so that not one tenth of them can be seen, and we do not pretend to have any other impression of them than a country bumpkin might get from looking at a row of Etruscan vases in the British Museum—of course, in an infinitely more painful degree, for no man can look unorgonized at the stoney eyes of a bust, that have been drilled in round holes to horrify the souls of the few observers that may peer through the darkness or the cross-light. We beg to tell the sculptors of England that these things are not pleasant to look at; the blind eye-balls are better far than this dreadful galvanism. Mr. Thomas Woolner is fortunate in getting his *Bust of Sir William Hooker* (1075) in a good light (considering, as they say). This is gravely and beautifully treated, an elaborate and subtly-thought-out piece of execution, that has more of vitality and truth in it than another thousand such works. The same artist contributes three medallions, two in bronze—*Portraits of Messrs. G. W. Norman, H. T. Crawford, M.P., and Alex. A. Knox* (991, 992, 993). The execution and rendering of character in these works are of the solidest and most Art-fall kind: every wrinkle and every fibre under the skin, the individualities of the hair (the treatment of this in all is most admirable), the utmost amount of detail, in fact; yet combined so perfectly as a whole that the result is soft. Take the texture of the skin alone, when it draws over the bones tensely, and when it is looser and more slack upon the less firm foundation of the flesh; take this and examine it, and the merit of the artist will readily be appreciated.—Mr. W. Barnes has a prettily treated *Bust of Miss Barnes* (1044), the head of a child.—Mr. G. G. Adams's bust of *The late General Sir William Napier* (967) is absolutely deficient in all the qualities of good Art. Compare the treatment of the beard with that of the hair in the medallions we have just referred to. The face has a stony, vacant stare about it. The surface of the flesh is not rendered at all; the nose is badly modelled; and, lastly,—which is most condemnable of all—the mouth is as feeble as it can be—has not a particle of the strong, firm clasp, like the shutting of an eagle's beak, the original had, in common with all the Napiers. The whole bust must surely be but half finished, and does not seem to have been thought about at all. "Play"—*Lena, Daughter of H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P.* (959), by the same, is a little better than this; but seems to us only half done: the wrists and extremities, not to notice the hair at all, are very coarse. The subject is a girl playing with a dog, not ill-designed.—Mr. J. Thomas's *Bust of the Prince Consort* (946) is smoothed away to heaviness; yet shows care and thought.—Baron Marochetti's *Portrait, Marble Statuette* (949), is a pretty, but not very original, design of a little girl's figure: wants refinement of modelling and finish.—Mr. Leifchild's *Paolo and Francesca* (952) is admirably and expressively designed. We should have preferred the drapery to have been a little less ornate and lighter.—

Signor Monti cannot forget the successful, catch-penny "Veiled Vestal." His "*Piacere e Dolore*"—*Swift and Slow Hours* (958) shows a repetition of the same poor trick; the face covered with a thin veil.—Mr. Foley's *Elder Brother* in "*Comus*" (960) is his diploma work. There is a certain "perky" look about the action and head of this figure that injures the dignity it should have, and affects our appreciation of the perfect delicacy and extreme finish of the limbs, which are as elegant as those of a statuette in bronze of the best Greek time. The figure is singularly graceful and full of life.—Mr. Alexander Munro has several busts and medallions; one of the former, *A Little Boy* (972), is very prettily treated; and is a good specimen of his pleasing and attractive, although not very studiously wrought-out method of execution. Of its companion, *Bust of a Little Girl* (968), the same may be said.—Mr. J. Durham has two statues, styled *Chastity* (1034) and *Sunshine* (1090), which merit attention.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—On Thursday evening the Academicians met in Trafalgar Square to elect a Full Member of their body. The choice fell upon Mr. Augustus Egg. Mr. Boxall ran close upon the successful candidate in the preliminary scratching, but in the final vote Mr. Egg came in by a majority of five.

The Students of St. Martin's School of Art will hold their Annual *Conversazione* on Thursday evening next week.

The Ellison Water-Colour Collection of Paintings has now been deposited in the South Kensington Museum, and will be first exhibited to the public on Saturday next.

There seems to have been as pretty a little squabble in the Art-circles of Edinburgh as could be desired respecting a critical pamphlet, signed "Iconoclast"—to which we referred a few weeks since—upon the Royal Scottish Academy's Exhibition. This has brought out a bouncing reply by "Maulstick," who, as his very signature suggests, is not very particular as to the quality of his wit. To any gentleman who has nothing better to do, we could not recommend a more amusing task than to read these *brochures*, if he could possibly not be awed by the huge names of provincial celebrities that are dashed down upon the field of battle by "Maulstick" in particular, much as a wrangling fishwife might pitch a vast halibut from her shoulders before combat. Unawed by these proceedings, an idler's pains will be rewarded by the perusal. When we say that "Maulstick" infers that his self-chosen antagonist is a fool, conceited, and of such foul odour that even his adversary must smell of him, on the very first page; no gentleman, and "a mole-like critic" on the next,—and "humbly assumes" that "that great artist, Horatio Macculloch," would "shrink from asserting himself to be the greatest poet-painter of whom we can boast"—the reader will by this see what sort of a pot has boiled over. Too trenchant, and not a little sectarian, as all "iconoclasts" are, there is yet about the pamphlet which has raised this storm a hearty indifference to conventional bigwigs and dogmas, as well as a fresh appreciation for Art, that are worthy of notice and applause. We recommend both these pamphlets to the attention of the editors of our "faccious contemporary," and should like "Maulstick" to reflect upon the spirit in which he bids his adversary "wait until he grow to be a man, and a good man," before he considers himself competent to criticize the expression of an old peasant praying to God.

The contemplation of a new equestrian statue of King Frederic William the Third, of another statue of the Freiherrn vom Stein, and the recent acquisition on the part of the Government of a colossal group, by Kiss, representing St. George in combat with the Dragon, make a new and more systematic arrangement of the sculptural ornaments of Berlin peremptorily necessary; and this, we hear, has been lately resolved upon. According to this new plan, the statues of Blucher, York, Gneisenau and the other heroes of the French wars, will be removed to the Lustgarten, between the Royal Palace and the Museum, which is now ornamented with a fountain and the well-known large granite

vase. The equestrian statue of Frederic William will form the centre, before which, in a group turned towards the palace, will stand the statues of Blucher, York, Gneisenau, Bülow and Scharnhorst (the last two in bronze, after the present marble statues). On the opposite side, in the direction of the Museum, Stein and Hardenberg will find their place. The above-mentioned group, by Kiss, will be erected on the Opera-Place. The Prussian Government has granted a contribution of 2,000 thalers to the Arndt monument, much to the satisfaction of the country, which sees in this liberal act a sort of amends-making for former injustice and persecution of the patriot. The sum collected is now 20,000 thalers, to which most German princes—also the Prince Consort of England—have contributed; but not they alone; all classes of society participate in it, according to their means, and the poor mechanic sends his penny collections, with a cheerful heart, for "Father Arndt."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—RITTER, Pianist from Paris, will make his DEBUT, TUESDAY, May 29, Half-past Three.—St. James's Hall.—Sanson will lead, and Piatti play a new Solo. Programme: Double Quartet, 2 min. 30 sec.; Trio, E. Schubert; Quartet, C. minor, Beethoven; Solo, Violoncello and Piano-forte.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Cramer & Co., Chappell's and Olivier's, Bond Street, and at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Robt. W. Oliver, 19, Old Bond Street, W.

An extra Matinée will be given June 5, for the debut of Herr Straus, Violinist, and with a new Trio will be played by Lubek, Piatti, and Straus.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, MR. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, June 1, SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH." Principal Vocalists: Miss Parry, Mr. Lucas, Madame Sainton-Jolly, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Patey, and Mr. Palmer.—Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT. Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY, May 28, at 3 o'clock precisely. Artists: Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Marian Moss, Mdlle. Jenny Meyer, Mr. Santley, M. Sainton, Signor Piatti, and Miss Emma Busby. Conductor, Mr. Casini.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea; Family ditto, to admit Three, One Guinea; at the Musiciansellers, and of Miss Busby, No. 42, Blandford Square.

MASTER HORTON C. ALLISON. Pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes, will give his SECOND PIANO-FORTE PERFORMANCE at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, to commence at 5 o'clock precisely, assisted by Miss Marian Moss, Miss Theresa Jefferys, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Balzer Chatterton, Harpist to Her Majesty. Accompanist, Mr. Hammond.—Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, or Three for 11 (all seats reserved); to be had of Master Allison, 143, Marylebone Road, N.W.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MISS PALMER'S GRAND CONCERT, THURSDAY NEXT, May 31, at Eight. Vocalists: Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Parry, Miss Mina Poole, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Instrumentalists: Solo-Piano-forte, Mr. Charles Hall; Solo-Violoncello, Mr. George Collins. Conductors: Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Walter Macfarren.—Stalls, 2s.; 2d. Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s.

MR. CHARLES HALLE'S PIANO-FORTE RECITALS.—THE FIRST RECITALS will take place, at his residence, Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square, on THURSDAY, May 31, to commence at 5 o'clock. Programme: Sonata in D, No. 7, Clementi; Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, Beethoven; Impromptu in B flat, Op. 15, Schubert; "Nuit-Blanche," No. 9 and 17, and "Dance de Sylva," No. 6, St.-Heller; Berceuse, Op. 57, and Mazurka, Chopin.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, and Subscription Tickets for the Series of Three Recitals: One Guinea each, to be had from Messrs. Cramer & Beale, 291, Regent Street; Messrs. Chappell & Co. 59, New Bond Street; and Mr. R. Oliver, 19, Old Bond Street.

HERR LIDEL'S MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place, by kind permission of Messrs. Colliard & Colliard, at 16, Lower Grosvenor Street, W. on THURSDAY NEXT, May 31st. Vocalists: Madame Catherine Hayes, Miss Mesent, Madame Laura Baxter, and Mr. Allan Irving. Instrumentalists: Messrs. Salaman, Adolph Ries, Regondi, Oberthür, Louis Ries, and Lieder. Conductors, Messrs. Salaman and Ries.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; at the Music Warehouse, and of Herr Lidel, 42, Mornington Place, Hampstead Road, N.W.

PROFESSORS' CONCERT UNION.—MR. BLAGROVE begs to announce FOUR QUARTET CONCERTS, in conjunction with other Professors, on FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 1, 15, 27, and July 6, at the Beethoven Rooms, 76, Harley Street, at 9 o'clock. First Concert, Performers: Miss Augusta Thomson, Messrs. Wilby Cooper, H. Blagrove, C. Lewis, R. Blagrove, C. Lewis, Daubert, and Sidney Smith.—Subscription Tickets, Reserved, 12s. 6d., Unreserved, 10s. 6d.; Single Tickets, Reserved, 7s., or four for 12s. 6d.; Unreserved, 3s. 6d., or four for 10s. 6d.; at Messrs. Leader & Cocks, New Bond Street.

THE ONE HUNDRETH PERFORMANCE of the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION will be given on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, June 1, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street, when the Programme will include the most successful Pieces of the Series. These admired Entertainments will be given, as usual, on Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock, and will be continued on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2, and on Saturday Evenings, at 8.15, for a short period. Conductor, Mr. Land. Literary Illustrator, T. Oliphant, Esq.—Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, and at the Gallery.

MR. HAROLD THOMAS'S MATINÉE MUSICALE on MONDAY, June 4 (Three o'clock), by kind permission, at Colliard's New Piano-forte Saloon, 16, Lower Grosvenor Street. Artists: Miss Augusta Thomson, Miss Poole, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Santley, Messrs. Henry and Richard Blagrove, Mr. Lazarus, Signor Ferze, Prof. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc. Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, W. G. Casini, and Harold Thomas.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; Family Tickets (to admit three), One Guinea; at the Music Warehouses, and of Mr. Harold Thomas, 37, Maddox Street, W.

MR. W. G. CUSINS will PERFORM at his MATINÉE MUSICALE, at Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, June 3, at half-past two, Piano-forte Compositions by Mozart (Violin, Mr. W. H. Blagrove), Beethoven, Mendelssohn, (Violoncello, Mons. Pague), and Chopin.—Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. Casini, 59, Manchester Street, W.; tickets 7s. 6d. to be had at all the principal Music Warehouses, and of Robt. W. Oliver, 19, Old Bond Street, W.

MISS HELEN M'LEOD will give her first SOIRÉE MUSICALE, at the distinguished patronage, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on EVENING of the 24th of June, at 8 o'clock. Further particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets may be procured at the principal Musiciansellers, and at Miss Helen M'Leod's Residence, 25, Acadia Road, St. John's Wood, where all communications respecting Engagements and Lessons are to be addressed.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, F. B. Chatterton. Director, M. Talery. MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 28 and 29, Mdlle. Duverger, M. Brindeau.—"Par Droit de Conquête," "Le Cheveu Blanc," "Les Étoiles de Paris."—Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes from Two Guineas. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Inasmuch as Mr. Wallace was interested in the results, the large attendance this day week at his concert in the Crystal Palace was cheering. The selection was principally composed of pieces which have elsewhere passed under remark. The incontestable success which has attended Mr. Wallace's return to English musical life, should result in his individualizing his style. As matters stand, what he writes is marked by sweetness, elegance, care to do what is good, and power in many places to satisfy that care; but his humour vibrates betwixt Germany and Italy; and his operas indicate a composer who has (no matter what the cause) composed too sparingly to have arrived at that mastery, certain ease and "way of his own," without which few operas can last,—seeing that with these many operas have failed to last!—Yet, (and this is instructive) the fresh English fancy and artless sweetness of Bishop's stage-music keep it alive, written though the music was during about the worst possible period for a native composer. Arne's "Artaxerxes" had wondrous chances for a British composer, as compared with those which the man who had to face Beethoven and Rossini, and M. Auber in his young brilliancy, and M. Meyerbeer (at the moment when he cast off his *chrysalis* shroud), had to encounter!

The third *Philharmonic Concert*, though not containing any novelty as to music, was more interesting than its predecessors. It commenced with Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. This could never have been more thoroughly relished—though it has been often better performed:—since the violins were never exactly together, the *Scherzo* and *Notturmo* were taken at a tempo far slower than Mendelssohn's; while the ladies, Miss Augusta Thomson and Mdlle. Jenny Meyer, who sang the two-part song, were neither of them steady on entering into the melody (the point of entrance, we admit, being not an easy one). It was the loveliness of the music, heard after some pause, which made amends for what was coarse and incomplete in the execution. Herr Kömpel, the new violin player, produced a good impression in the *Scena Drammatica* of his master Spohr. Something of style remains to be added to his playing, good as it was in tone, true in expression, and free in execution. Perhaps Herr Kömpel's performances suffered from our having last heard the *Concerto* (a hackneyed one) given by Herr Joachim. When will artists learn the safety of not courting comparison?—Madame Rieder, a *soprano*, is more ambitious than wise in selecting the *scena* from M. Auber's "Sermont," which Mesdames Dorus and Bosio have sung so often in London, both to perfection. Miss Augusta Thomson has not yet, apparently, made herself at home here. She sings foreign music with nervousness, English music with constraint. But she has a voice, in some parts charming, and a facility in execution which might be turned to attractive account,—and will be, we hope, with time and experience. Mdlle. Jenny Meyer must be reckoned with for usurping, under solemn and slow transposition, that first air of *Pylades* in Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," which Mr. Sims Reeves sings so finely. As little do we wish to hear our notable tenor sing "Che farò," even though that song was adapted by Gluck's self for a tenor voice. The air for *Pylades* loses immensely by change of key, and the German lady, though steady, and the possessor of an agreeable *mezzo-soprano* voice does not bring to her

version such genius and refinement as would make amends for the loss. But the choice (mistake included) is significant. The fashion to ransack Gluck's operas for concert-songs has clearly set in in England no less than in France.—A caution may be here given: they bear being detached from the scenes of which they form a part singularly ill,—and this makes it doubly necessary to warn all who, for Fashion's sake, are tempted to commit the folly of adapting that which abides no adaptation.

While this *Philharmonic Concert* was going on, the *Popular Concerts* were pursuing the excellent tenor of their way at the *St. James's Hall*; widening public sympathies by bringing forward another of Cherubini's stringed Quartetts, little, if at all, known in London. There, next Monday, we are glad to see, is to be another Italian night.

Benefit Concerts are setting in "with their usual severity." Among late ones have been those of *Miss Fanny Corfield*, *Miss Emily Armstrong*, *Madame Rieder* (at which last M. Masse's *Operetta*, 'Les Noces de Jeannette,' formed part of the programme), and *Miss Fanny Huddart*.—The *London Glee and Madrigal Union* has begun a new series of its creditably rehearsed performances.—The *English Glee and Madrigal Union* announces itself as about to "play its rubber" at Messrs. Collard's new rooms, beginning on the 6th of next month.—On the evening of the same day, *Mr. Hatton*, who is within an inch of being one of our very best composers, is to take his benefit.—Of *Herr Molique's* Concert (a thoroughly sterling entertainment), held last night, we may report a week hence.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—Mr. E. T. Smith seems to put no limit to his engagements. In addition to the vocalists already promised to *Her Majesty's Theatre*, he now announces *Madame Michal* (whose appearance at the *Philharmonic Concerts* has been mentioned) and *Herr Steger*, of Vienna, who has been for some time considered one of the best tenor singers in Germany, north or south.

On Tuesday, *Madame Alboni* appeared as *Arcace* to the *Semiramide* of Mlle. Tietjens. Be the state of this admirable *contralto's* voice what it may, there can be no question as to her supremacy among the vocalists at *Her Majesty's Theatre*. No matter her certain languor of style (which, of course, Time is not likely to amend), no matter if here and there a note has lost resonance, owing to its owner's determination to add factitious tones to one of the most real voices ever heard.—*Madame Alboni* is a real and glorious artist, and will be this so long as she can sing at all.

At the *Royal Italian Opera* there has been more preparation than novelty since we wrote last. The performance of 'Il Barbiere' this day week, if possible, outdid its predecessor. Signor Mario must either have signed the Black Parchment, or else have taken a dip in *Medea's* cauldron. *Madame Miolan-Carvalho* advances in ease, certainty, and command of her public, night by night.—To-night is to be given 'La Gazza Ladra,' with its new cast, and shortly 'Orfeo.' As Gluck's work was cast at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, four ladies are requisite, in place of the *contralto* and two *soprani* required by the original Italian score. These four ladies, it is rumoured behind the Covent Garden scenes, may be *Mesdames Caillag, Penco, Nantier-Didié, and Miolan-Carvalho*.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The idyllic contest of brass-bands, from the counties of England, which is to take place at Sydenham, on July the 10th and 11th, is a meeting to be watched for with more than usual interest. For the first day's trial, only sixty bands have entered themselves; for the second, a yet larger number. The larger number of these interesting orchestras, of what the Germans call "harmony music," come from our manufacturing districts—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire—(the "Oxford University Rifle Corps Band" and the "1st Volunteer Lincoln Rifles Band" making a pleasant variety in the enormous list). It is gratifying to think, that very many of these wind-bands are attached to great manufactories, whose

proprietors have helped in giving "play" of a healthy and delightful quality to those whose estate of "work" has been so long an object of pity, for its dreary monotony, to the sentimentalists. It would be pleasant to conceive that the rural population took any proportionate share in a movement so good and so gracious. By-and-by, we hope that Field and Farm will yield their quota, as well as Factory.—After the bands have played for the prizes (the names of the umpires are not mentioned) the proceedings of each day will terminate by the whole brazen force playing Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' Handel's 'The Heavens are telling,' Handel's 'Hallelujah,' 'Rule Britannia,' and 'God save the Queen.'

Yet more—as illustrating the spread of music in Great Britain—let us offer the following interesting communication—part of a letter from a Correspondent in Aberdeen, to whom the *Athenæum* is already indebted:—

The movement here does not abate. All through our country parishes associations spring up; those under the peripatetic teachers continuing only for a time, but, in many cases, taking a firm hold on the people, and, wherever competent leaders are found, enduring and promising to do so. Within the county, I can count six societies (either of which would have been deemed wonderful in Aberdeen twenty years ago), singing madrigals, glee, and choruses very different in stamp from the singing-school trash of a former day. Only the other week, I sent up to Crathie 650 pieces of music, selected from *Novello's Musical Times*, *Glee Hives*, and choruses; and there they have a society, working wonders under the schoolmaster appointed by Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince have assisted them by donations; but donations do not make music. There must be voices; and, knowing the place well, I am sure that the fifty members must gather together over an extent of country equal in size to London itself. When I became Secretary to our Palmyry Improvement Association, it was a resolution amongst the six originators not to dissolve the society until, by my means or by any means, we could get an enactment passed that music should be taught in our parish schools. You will be glad to hear that this is now accomplished in this and the two adjoining counties (Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray). There the teachers have their stipends handsomely supplemented from the proceeds of two large bequests (the Dick and Milne); and we issued circulars to the clergy of the districts, enlisting their efforts. With their assistance (which, as legal overseers of the schools, was invaluable) the trustees have been induced to notify to the teachers that, from the commencement of 1860, music will form one of the branches of education, and that, as their grants depend upon the efficiency of the school, marks will be reckoned in music as in other branches. The effect of this has been electric, stimulating those who had formerly sung with their scholars, and compelling others either to learn themselves or employ others to teach in their school. Embryo teachers at our Universities have also opened their ears, and are qualifying themselves for their future employment.

Excellent are all the above testimonies, and fully bearing out such observations as were possible to be made during a flying visit to the Glasgow Festival.—Does Edinburgh not care about the matter? If she does, now would be the time for her to stir in the unwinding of that "tangled pin," the Reid legacy, which, up to this time, has merited, with a vengeance, the Scottish designation of bequest, and has been to musicians a real "mortification."

As the time draws nearer, the interest attaching itself to the approaching visit of the French part-singers increases. It is said that they may possibly be accompanied by the band of *Les Guides*,—some hesitation, nevertheless, being felt in overruling authorities, as to the welcome which French uniforms might now meet from the 'prentice-boys, and benchers, and gentry of London, whose soldiering flourishes so bravely and so busily.—Surely, no doubt need be entertained on the subject, save among elderly women and alarmists. The same spirit which would make us resolute and aggressive, were our neighbours to cross the Channel for aggression, is the one which must and should tender a cordial welcome to all who cross it in courtesy.

Our return to the new method of teaching to read music by numerals—because of the published music sung the other day at the Sydenham Concert of the *Tonic Sol-Fa Association*—is not again to discuss the alphabetical and punctuating mode of printing,—simply to submit an extract. This is the title (with a prefatory note) of one of the pieces included:—

32.—A VOICE-TRAINING EXERCISE. (Root.) Key F. M. 132. NOTE.—In this "laughing chorus" take care that real voice, with the true "shock of the glottis," is produced; not mere stertorous breathing.

Here be mysteries! What is the "shock of the

glottis," true or untrue?—and is not "stertorous breathing" a grand and medical name for the "snoring" of feverish people? Thus much in the defence of education against affectation.—We are doubly bound, after having laughed at the latter, to record that the *Crystal Palace* performance was successful and satisfactory.

We are glad to rectify an error into which we were led by mistaken information, and to state that Mr. Swift is not in England under the circumstances mentioned by us some weeks ago, but that he has written letters from Florence to London, announcing his desire of returning once more to attempt his musical career at home.

Though the circle of uncertainty be infinitely smaller in the case of Beethoven than in that of Handel, hardly a month passes by in which some fact does not turn up with regard to himself or his works,—if not new, as good as new. The other day, we perceive, M. de Burbure, of Antwerp, dived into pedigree matters, bringing up the fact that the Van Beethoven family assuredly belonged to the Low Countries:—the founder of it (so to say) being of Louvain. The grandson of this man, Adelard, had twelve children, the third of whom was baptized Louis,—the twelfth, Louis Joseph—(such repetitions are common in Welsh families). M. de Burbure imagines that these two Louis may have married two women named Keverich—the one, Marie Madeleine; the other, Helene. By the registers adduced, and the conjectures subjoined, some way is opened for the clearing up of puzzles, which have been hitherto stumbling-blocks in the way of the biographer.—The Low-Country origin of the great composer, however, is already ascertained. Eleven years ago, the name of Louis Van Beethoven figured above a shop in Maestricht.—The revival and adaptation of 'Fidelio' at the *Théâtre Lyrique* (though we cannot conceive it in all points felicitous) has led to the unearthing of points forgotten as regards that opera. In his *feuilleton* of the 19th of May, M. Berlioz,—who is always pleasant, and generally correct, when he is archaeological,—mentions that the recent French performance has called out a duet between *Fidelio* and *Marcellina*, suppressed in the original Vienna score, and published in a Leipzig edition of the original uncut work about the year 1855. Is there a copy of this duet in London? Possibly some friend may be able to afford an answer.

That great Russian amateur, the Prince Constantine Czartoryski, who has long done his part in keeping together chamber-music at Vienna (with no less a master than Herr Mayeseder to preside over his quartetts), is dead. Will no one write the history of Russian amateurship and Russian music in and out of Russia?—It may be mentioned without indiscretion, that there is in London now another Muscovite amateur of high class, with a double-bass voice, whose desire is to introduce national music—the compositions of Glinka, Bortniansky, and others—to the English public by concert-performances.

Madame Schechner-Waagen is dead,—a German singer who, for a while, was held, by lovers of German dramatic singing, to be among the best of the best. She was a queenly-looking woman, with a splendid voice; which splendid voice left her at an early period of her career, perhaps because she did not care for it sufficiently; perhaps because she never gave it real vocal cultivation. As one of a group of great voices, Madame Schechner-Waagen must not pass away without a line.

MISCELLANEA

Henry Trigg's Will.—Your number of the 5th of May contains a critical notice of the last publication of the "Chetham Society," in which you draw attention to the singular will of Henry Trigg, of Stevenage, and express an opinion that no doubt the injunctions are still carried out. Having recently visited Stevenage, I can assure you that Trigg still reposes on the "pudins" of the hovel, safe, if not sound. As the old coffin showed symptoms of decay, they have enclosed it in an outer one of oak, which looks as if it would stand till Doomsday. The buildings, of which the "hovel" forms a part, are now used as a country inn, and

I was told that the best customer to the place is "Harry Trigg;" for a view can only be obtained on the payment of threepence, including a copy of the will, or having refreshment in the house. There is a story told, that some years ago a great fire took place at Stevenage; it burnt the houses far and near, but left a clear space round Trigg's hovel. In the same neighbourhood there is another curious grave; that of a man (said by tradition to have been a boon companion of Trigg's) who left his property on the contingency that he should be buried in the centre of his largest field, and the site never obliterated. But a few years ago all traces of the spot had passed away—the field itself had changed its aspect—and litigation was threatened, on the plea that the property was forfeited; but after a diligent search for many days the remains were again found, twenty feet below the surface; and now four upright stones mark the spot. My informant, who drove me past the place, pointed with his whip to the stones, and said, "There, Sir, there lies a man who was never buried."

CLAPHAM RISE.

Book-binding.—You have several times, and with effect, adverted to details connected with bookselling; and I think not only the retail trade, but the public, would be grateful if you would make a decided remonstrance against the miserable way in which modern cloth books are put together. The exteriors are becoming daily more rich in colour and gold; but I suppose, to pay for this skilled labour, the sewing is more and more scamped—this deterioration of workmanship extends to every description of binding. Old school-books were bound in sheep; and when I compare my old and second-hand stock with current editions in cloth, the better workmanship in the former is quite evident, independent of the material they are covered with, and are correctly described as *strongly bound* in sheep. I have had also to complain to my stationer of the bad sewing of ordinary ready-made account-books, which, like the above, contrast so disadvantageously with older stock of the same description. So great is this evil, so constant are its effects, that what was my "binding shop" I have now re-christened "hospital," for it is always full of books to be re-sewn or re-set in their covers, the handling by the first looker into them having left its effects and rendered them quite unsaleable—now a copy of 'Julian Home,'—now 'Tom Brown,'—now 'The Newcomes,'—now 'The Testimony of the Rocks,' &c. I refrain from troubling you with details of the work, further than to say that a great improvement would be the result if simply the thread was drawn to its proper degree of tightness, and if books on thick paper were printed so as to be sewn in thin sections.

A COUNTRY BOOKSELLER.

Population of Germany.—In the new Census of 1858 the population of Germany is given as follows:—The amount on the whole was 33,542,467 people;—an increase, therefore, of 811,346 persons in three years; the Census of 1855 having given the result of 32,731,121 heads. The increase then would be equal to 2·5 per cent. on the three years, or to 4·5 per cent. on one year. Of these, 16,610,297 inhabitants are of the male, and 16,932,170 inhabitants of the female sex, forming 7,129,119 families, each family having average members of 4·7. In Prussia there are 17,738,127 inhabitants; in Bavaria, 4,615,748; in Saxony, 2,122,148; in Hanover, 1,834,669; in Wirtemberg, 1,690,898; in Baden, 1,334,052; in the Grand-Duchy of Hesse, 850,882 inhabitants, &c. The Electorate of Hesse has decreased 9,653 persons, and Waldeck 582, or 1 per cent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—VETAX—A. G. S.—A. G.—L. J.—E. J.—received.

OMEGA.—The problem to which our Correspondent informs us he has found three solutions, is one which has an infinite number of solutions: unless indeed he uses some word in a different sense from that in which it is generally understood. He asks us to give our mathematical Correspondents the opportunity of trying to find three right-angled triangles with a given hypotenuse, and sides commensurable with that hypotenuse. And he gives as his hypotenuse 63·75, and hands us three answers, which he seems to think are the only ones. We give him 30 and 56·25, which are not in his list of solutions, for sides. And with time and space enough we could give him a million more.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Society will be held at the Office, Fleet-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at Noon, precisely, for the purpose of declaring a Division of the Surplus of the Assurance Fund of the Society, in respect of the five years ending on 31st December last.

And notice is hereby further given, that a Second Special General Meeting will be held, at the like hour and place, on the following Friday, the 15th day of June, for the purpose of considering the Resolution which shall have been agreed to at such first Meeting, in pursuance of the Provisions contained in the Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that any Person who shall have been assured by the Society for two whole years, may, on the production of his Policy and of the last Receipt for the Premium thereon, be present at such Meeting.

At each of the said Meetings the Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE.

BONUS YEAR.

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Policies now effected will participate in the Division to be made as at 15th NOVEMBER NEXT.

THE STANDARD WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

The first Division of Profits took place in 1835; and subsequent Divisions have been made in 1840, 1845, 1850 and 1855.

The Profits to be divided in 1860 will be those which have arisen since 1855.

ACCUMULATED FUND £1,684,398 3 10

ANNUAL REVENUE 89,331 13 5

Annual average of new Assurances effected during the last ten years, upwards of Half a Million sterling.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

The Company's Medical Officer attends at the Office, daily, at Half-past One.

LONDON 51, KING WILLIAM STREET.

EDINBURGH 3, GEORGE STREET (Head Office).

DUBLIN 66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

CAPITAL, 1,250,000.

ACCUMULATED PREMIUM FUND, upwards of 350,000.

Office in London—1, MOORGATE STREET.

The next investigation, for the purpose of declaring a Bonus to the Policy-holders, will take place on the 1st of January, 1861, and all Policies in the Participating Class, effected prior to that date, will share in the profits then to be divided.

The whole of the profits of this Branch are divisible, in terms of the Act of Incorporation, among the Policy-holders.

The last Bonus declared by the Company was at the rate of 11 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the amount insured, a return which, in its very moderate scale of premiums is considered, has rarely been exceeded by any other Office.

As an illustration of the proportion which the additions already made to Policies bear to the sum paid by the assured in the shape of Premiums, it is sufficient to state that a Policy for £1000 taken out in 1836, on a life then aged 25, and upon which 500l. have been received by the Office, has been increased by successive Bonuses additions to the sum insured to 14,100l. the increase being equal to SEVENTY PER CENT. on the Premiums paid by the assured.

All Policies are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of upwards of One Million Sterling, an accumulated and invested premium fund of over 350,000l., and the unlimited responsibility of upwards of Seven Hundred Shareholders.

A. P. FLETCHER, Secretary.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Dress Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogues for 1860. By post for two stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Patent Manufacturer of Officers' Barrack Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate Catalogue), 18 and 28, Strand, London, W.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1859.—In reply to your letter received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the works that are being erected here." J. B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE OF WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,

15, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

THIN GLASS FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

One ounce, cut into squares, to mount 200 Objects, for 2s. post free for 40 stamps.—EDWARD SOWERBY, 23, York-road, London, S.

ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES OF THE ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c.

beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process admit no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., and 3s. Pure Coffee, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee of the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The only Company who import their own Tea and supply the Public direct, at a clear saving of 15 per cent.

The celebrated 5 lb. Bag of Tea, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. of Coffee in the berry, from 10s.; fine Lapang Souchong, in pounds, 2s. 6d. Warehouse, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopgate-street.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS

are made to order from Scotch Cheviot Tweeds and Angles, all wool, and thoroughly shrunk, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. The TWO-GUINIA COATS and FROCK COATS, and the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

N.B. A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

H. J. & D. NICOLL'S Establishments for

Gentlemen and Moderate-priced Clothing.

REGENT-STREET, CORNHILL, and MANCHESTER.

THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS

CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, used in Private Life as well as for Volunteer Corps.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET; 22, CORNHILL, London; and 10, St. ANN'S-SQUARE, Manchester.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTH.—THE KNICKER

BOCKER, the HIGHLAND DRESS, LADIES' TRAVELLING MANTLES, RIDING HABITS, and PANTALONS & DAMES A CHEVAL, with much novelty and general excellence.

H. J. & D. NICOLL have for the summer of this season at WARWICK HOUSE, 143 and 144, Regent-street.

In the Autumn, this Branch will be removed to the rear of the old Establishment.

NEUTRAL-COLOURED COMPLETE

SUITS of all materials, introduced last Season for gentlemen, and subsequently improved by variety of materials, the fastening by a top link or button, which serves for a letter when engraved with Crest or Coat of Arms; is registered, 547 Vic.

and 5d. The coat is occasionally under, and seldom exceeds, three pounds in cost.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET; and 22, CORNHILL, London.

H. J. & D. NICOLL are prepared, at short

notice, to produce Court Suits and Servants' Liveries, by applying to them in REGENT-STREET, London.

CHINA AND GLASS.—MR. PEARCE having

now completed his alterations and improvements for carrying on a more extensive Trade in China and Glass, invites all the first in the Metropolis, and consists of DINNER, DESERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES; every description of CUTTABLE GLASS and CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS. Also, Foreign and English Ornamental China, Bronzes, Clocks, and other Art-Manufactures. The Patterns, which are suitable for all Glasses, will be found to be in good taste, and to combine elegance and originality, while the Prices are extremely moderate.

21, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

DIAPHANIE, or the Art of Imitating Stained

Glass, adapted for Church or Staircase Windows, Conservatories, &c. A. MARION & Co. suggest to those whose window overlook unsightly walls or objects, that the Art of DIAPHANIE offers to them a means of remedying the inconvenience at a trifling cost.

Book of Instructions sent, post free, for 6d. Book of Etching, post free, gratis. A handsome specimen of the Art adapted to that of DIAPHANIE, to be sent gratis, on application to Messrs. MARION & Co., Wholesale and Retail, Agents at Leeds: MESSRS. HARVEY, REYNOLDS & FOWLER.

FURNITURE.—WHERE TO BUY.

WHAT TO BUY.—P. & S. BEYFUS are selling the 35 Dining-room Suits, the 35 Drawing-room Suits, the 2d. Bed-room Suits, the 35 Bath-room Suits, and the 35 Servants' Bed-rooms, &c. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post. Good carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom.

P. & S. BEYFUS, 91, 93 and 95, City-road.

STOVE-GRATES, KITCHENERS, KIT-

CHEN-RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FENDERS, and FIRE-IRONS.—An unexampled Assortment of well-constructed Stove-Grates, in fine Cast, Berlin black, steel, and ornamental, and Fenders, Fire-irons, and Chimney-pieces, at the lowest possible price, at EDWARDS, SON & CO.'S extensive Show-rooms, 40, Pall-mall, London, W., directly opposite the Conservatory entrance to the Pantheon Bazaar. The beautiful Porcelain tile Grates in great variety, from 2 to 50 guineas each. Edwards' Smoke-consuming Range, and the best constructed Kitcheners of all sizes. Warm Baths erected. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. For twenty-five years in Poland-street, adjoining.

SELLING OFF.
DRESSING AND WRITING CASES.
Despatch Boxes, Travelling Bases, Work Boxes, Jewellers' Cases, and various other Cases, Blotting Books, Stationery Cases, superior Cutlery, &c.; also, an elegant assortment of Articles suitable for Presents, at very Reduced Prices, previous to alterations in the value of the Large and Value STOCK of Messrs. BRIGGS, 37, FLORENTINE, W., next door to St. James's Hall.
FISHER'S DRESSING CASES
AND TRAVELLING BAGS.
FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.
First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

STERLING SILVER.—WILLIAM S. BURTON
has added to his extensive Stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY and HOUSE FURNISHING REQUISITES, a selection of STERLING SILVER SERVICES for the table or for Presentation. His prices will be found considerably below those usually charged.

FIDLER'S PATTERN.

10 Table Spoons	30 7 4	11 0 0
10 Table Forks	30 7 4	11 0 0
10 Dessert Spoons	30 7 4	11 0 0
10 Dessert Forks	30 7 4	11 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons	10 7 4	3 18 4
2 Soup Ladles	11 7 6	4 2 0
4 Sauce Ladles	10 7 10	3 18 4
1 Fish Slice	3 0 0	1 0 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	1 0 0	0 7 0
10 Tea Spoons	10 7 10	3 18 4
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	8 11 0	0 6 0
1 Moist Sugar Spoon	8 11 0	0 6 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 15 0	0 15 0
1 Butcher Knife	0 15 0	0 15 0

KING'S PATTERN.

10 Table Spoons	40 7 6	15 0 0
10 Table Forks	40 7 6	15 0 0
10 Dessert Spoons	34 7 6	0 0 0
10 Dessert Forks	34 7 6	0 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons	11 7 6	4 2 0
2 Soup Ladles	11 7 6	4 2 0
4 Sauce Ladles	11 8 0	4 2 0
1 Fish Slice	3 0 0	1 0 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	1 0 0	0 7 0
10 Tea Spoons	14 8 0	5 10 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	8 11 0	0 6 0
1 Moist Sugar Spoon	8 11 0	0 6 0
1 Sugar Sifter	1 3 0	0 15 0
1 Butcher Knife	1 1 0	0 15 0

COTTAGE PATTERN TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

Teapot	24 10 0	12 0 0
Sugar Basin	18 11 0	7 9 6
Milk Ewer	18 11 0	7 9 6
Coffee-pot	20 10 0	14 10 0

KING'S PATTERN, richly Chased.

Teapot	32 10 6	13 1 6
Sugar Basin	22 11 6	7 9 6
Cream Ewer	22 11 6	7 9 6
Coffee-pot	26 10 6	13 13 0

BEDSTADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have enabled to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied
Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6s. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 2d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 37s. 6d. per doz.; extra fine, Ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 3s. 2d. per pair; black horn Table Knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; Desserts, 6s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new Plated Fish Carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamp, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, at Plans of the 30 large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W., 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place, and 1, Newman-street, London.

MESSRS. OSLER, 45, OXFORD-STREET,
LONDON, W., beg to announce that their NEW GALLERY (adjoining their late premises), recently erected from the designs of Mr. Owen Jones, is NOW OPEN, and will be found to contain a more extensive assortment of Glass Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Lamps, &c., than their hitherto limited space has enabled them to exhibit.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.
CHUBB'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
Chubb & Son, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, E.C.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BED-STEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of all the articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 106, Tottenham-court-road, W.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, called by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATTERNT TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe & Co. celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—130 and 131, Oxford-street.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.—
THE LEAF-YEAR BOUQUET for 1860.
In Leaf-Year they have power to choose, The men no charter to refuse.—Chancer.

White Rose, Frangipanni, Magnolia, and 1,000 others for choice. 2s. 6d. bottle.—5, New Bond-street, London.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to Health and Longevity by the proper Mastication of Food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.
Compounded of ORIENTAL INGREDIENTS, is of inestimable value in PRESERVING and BEAUTIFYING the TEETH, STRENGTHENING the GUMS, and in giving a FRAGRANCE to the BREATH. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the Label, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 30, HATTON-GARDEN," on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER, A MACKIE, TODD & CO. beg to announce that they are now prepared to supply ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, of the finest quality, in Bottles and Casks, of 19 gallons and upwards. Stores under London Bridge Railway Station. Entrance, 215, Tooley-street, S.E.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottles, recom-
mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. Harrington Parker & Co., who have REDUCED THE PRICE of this highly-esteemed beverage to—

4s. 6d. per dozen IMPERIAL PINTS.
2s. 9d. do. IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS.
Address HARRINGTON PARKER & Co. 53, Pall Mall, S.W.

VINO VERMUTH, THE FINEST
IMPORTED.
In Original Bottles and Cases, .. 30s. per dozen.
Good Dinner Claret .. 30s. ..
Sherry .. 30s. ..
Excellent Sparkling Epernay, Champagne .. 30s. ..
JAMES L. DENMAN,
65, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

REDUCTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.
THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY,
182, PALL MALL, S.W.

The Promoters of the above Company beg to announce that they have reduced their Tariff of Prices, and now offer their Patrons the full benefit of the new enactment.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT	30s. & 32s. per dozen.
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty and dry	37s. ..
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood)	37s. ..
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE	34s. ..
ST-JULIEN CLARET, pure & without acidity	34s. ..

Bottles and packages included. Six Dozen free to any Railway Station in England or Wales. Terms, cash.
WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

REDUCED DUTY.
HEDGES & BUTLER, having reduced the prices of their Wines in accordance with the new Tariff, are now selling capital dinner Sherry, 34s., 36s., and 38s. per dozen, high class pale, golden, and brown Sherry, 42s., 44s., and 54s.; Good Port, 30s. and 32s.; Fine Old Port, 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s.; Superior old Port, 30s., 32s., 34s., 36s., 38s., 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s.; Finest good Claret, 40s., 42s., 44s., 46s., 48s., 50s., 52s., 54s., 56s., 58s., 60s., 62s., 64s., 66s., 68s., 70s., 72s., 74s., 76s., 78s., 80s., 82s., 84s., 86s., 88s., 90s., 92s., 94s., 96s., 98s., 100s.; and 7s.; Black and Moselle, 36s., 40s., 44s., 48s., 52s., 56s., 60s., 64s., 68s., 72s., 76s., 80s., 84s., 88s., 92s., 96s., 100s.; East India No. 1, Imperial Tokay, Vermouth, Frontignan, Constantia, and every other description of Wine. Fine old Pale Cognac Brandy, 60s., and 7s. per dozen; Schiedam Holland, Maraschino, Curacao, Cherry-Brandy, &c. On receipt of a post-office order or reference, any quantity, with a Price-List of all other wines, will be forwarded immediately by HEDGES & BUTLER, 135, Regent-street, London, W., and 30, King's-road, Brighton. Originally established A.D. 1667.

INFANT DENTITION.
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as effaceous, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be particularly to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARLOW & SONS, 30, FARRINGTON-STREET, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sent the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

SEWING MACHINES.—The best adapted for Family use, will hem, bind, and stitch, 1,000 stitches a minute. They cannot be got out of order, and can be worked by a child. Price Four Guineas each. Also, the best Machines for all trade purposes with the most recent improvements, from Eight Guineas, at the AMERICAN WAREHOUSE, 164, Strand.—J. MARTIN, Agent.

HOUSES REPAIRED, Altered, Painted, and
Papered: all kinds of Builders' Work carried out in an efficient manner, and with all possible despatch, at prices to be agreed upon beforehand. Estimates free.
JOHN STYKES, BUILDER, 47, ESSEX-STREET, Strand, W.C.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, Relish, Suc-
culante, Aromatic Mustard, &c.—These Excellent Preparations of which the *Lancet* in its sanitary analysis of Articles of Food, reported so favourably of their Purity and Wholesomeness, are to be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen in the United Kingdom. They are indispensable with Fish, Meat, Game, Poultry, Hashes, Stews, and all made dishes, impart also to Chops, Steaks, and Outlets, a most delicious flavour. Wholesale, CROSBY & BLACKWELL, Fumery to the Queen 21, Soho-square, London.

NOTICE.—"BEWARE OF IMITATIONS."
LEA & PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"
Is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.
See the names of LEA & PERRINS upon every Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Sold by Messrs. CROSBY & BLACKWELL, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.
Sole Manufacturers—
LEA & PERRINS, WORCESTER.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of In-
junction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM L. LASEBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Laseby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows: "This label will be affixed to Laseby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1865."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52,
DEPOT-STREET, has introduced a PERFECTLY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.
BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills them (only) on the spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d. packets.—W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, London Agent. Sold by all Druggists, &c. throughout the Kingdom. Works—Ipwich.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—
Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well; keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unable to do so. GOLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 12s. only.—Sold wholesale and retail by G. & A. GOLDRIDGE, 25, Wellington-street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

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